BOMBAY GAZETTE

OVERLAND DISPATCH.

Vol. 1. BOMBAY: SATURDAY, OCTOBER 31, 1840. No. 4.

BOMBAY GAZETTE OVERLAND DISPATCH.

WHICH will contain a Precis of Indian Intelligence for the past Month.

The Public and Subscribers of the Gazette are informed that an Overland Monthly Dispatch, will be published at this Office for the present and every succeeding Mail.—To Subscribers of the Gazette, *Gratis*.—Non Subscribers one Rupee per Copy and to Subscribers for the above alone Rs. 10 per Annum, in England £1. 1s.

The Outstation Subscribers to the *Bombay Gazette* are hereby informed that if they will favor the Editor with the names of the Parties in England to whom they wish their Overland Gazette to be sent, they will be forwarded punctually through the Post Office here by each Steamer.

No Postage is levied by the Falmouth route and by Marseilles Twopence.

Agents in England, Messrs. Grindlay, Christian and Matthews, 16, Cornhill, and 8, St. Martin's place, Charing Cross.

Bombay Gazette Office, No. 5, Forbes Street.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE OVERLAND DISPATCH.

SATURDAY, OCTOBER 31, 1840.

DURING the past month two events have occurred each of great importance, and pregnant with future consequences. One is the taking of the Island of Chusan by the British almost without firing a shot, while for the first time the English Flag, waives over a possession of our own in China; The other is the defeat of Dost Mahommed near Bameean, in his attempt to recover his Throne by Brigadier Dennie C. B. and a handful of Native Troops. The latter victory however was not so bloodless as the former 500 men killed and 1500 wounded of the enemy, attest the gallantry of the British Force, and every trophy of victory, Guns, Kettle Drums, Standards, and Baggage &c. graced their Triumph. The Dost and his *General* the Wulee of Kholoom were among the wounded, while only 50 killed and wounded, and two Officers hurt, form the list of casualties on our side. The details of the whole affair will be found in the succeeding Columns. The Dost has since fled into Kohistan with only a few followers, and it is supposed he will finally come into the propositions of our Political Agents. This is not only a great success but it has happened at the right moment. Our Armies in Affghanistan and Scinde were startled, at the late unfortunate affair of Major Clibborn's Detachment in the pass of Nufoosk, and the Sepoys were held up to view, as unable to compete with Beloochees and Affghans, but Colonel Dennie's Action has given the lie to all these suppositions. With Natives *alone*, did he achieve his triumph, and the brave Sepoy has shewn himself, as he has ever done since the day of Plassey under Clive, an attached, gallant, and victorious soldier. We are sorry to say, that the Bengal Press has shewn great injustice to the Bombay Army in commenting on Major Clibborn's disaster, but every day demonstrates more clearly that success was impossible, and the gallant exertions of his little Band have so entirely broken the power of the Murree Tribe of Beloochees, that they have permitted Captain Brown of the 5th N. I. and his heroic Band, to evacuate the fort of Kahun, and return with every particle of stores &c. to Shikarpoor. We trust to see Captain Brown receive some especial mark of favor from his honorable Masters, as no greater heroism and devotion under appalling difficulties could be shewn, than that exhibited by the whole detachment in the defence of Kahun, while it has excited the respect of the wild Beloochees themselves. Major General Brooks and Staff have arrived in Scinde, and pushed on to the scene of action, but it is believed that General Nott with the Bengal Forces will reach Khelat first, and we look daily for accounts of its being retaken. It is supposed that the operations of our Army will be turned towards the Punjaub, as Now Nehal Sing the virtual ruler has been found aiding and assisting Dost Mahommed with money, as it is said, to the extent of 15 lakhs. His perfidy therefore is likely to be severely punished and if matters are properly managed, we shall retain the country and thus our frontier will touch the Indus, and no unruly power be left in the North West to embarrass us in the event of future attacks from the Northern Bear.

Much censure appears to be thrown on the conduct of the China Expedition by the Canton Papers. The taking of the Island of Chusan is thought to have been a secondary consideration, and that if instead the Bocca Forts had been taken, and Canton seized, a greater moral effect would have resulted with the Chinese People. At present their Policy is non-resistance, and such most likely will be the case throughout this, we cannot call it War, but scuffling. The only chance of a fight would have been at the Forts, and these have not been attacked, while the blockade which has been established, appears to be productive of no inconvenience to the Canton people. Rumour speaks of dissensions between the leaders of the Land and Sea Forces, which causes a vacillation in our Councils. If so it is deeply to be deplored. The Mandarins steadfastly refuse to forward any Papers to the Emperor, and we suppose an advance to Pekin will be made, and perhaps like the Towns on Chusan, it will be found evacuated. The expectations of Prize Money appear to have been frustrated, 4 Dollars was the amount of Public Treasure captured at Chusan, and nothing but Pots of liquor called Samsoo (distilled from Rice) rewarded the Soldiers, who however as might be expected got gloriously drunk with it. The Death of Brigadier Oglander of the Cameronions is deeply regretted. His loss will be felt in the Expedition, as a braver or more talented soldier, could not have been found in an hour of difficulty and danger.

The rumonrs of War with Nepaul have all died away, and we opine the whole will end without a recourse to Arms. The Burmese appear since the Coronation of their Tyrant to be enjoying an interval of repose and our successes in China will probably prevent any outbreak on that side.

No further attacks have been made on our position at Aden which is now being fortified. Should an Egyptian War take place it will prove the most important acquisition gained by our Arms for years past. From Persia we have no news whatever.

The accounts of the Crops all over India appear generally favorable, and we may anticipate a good harvest and a year of plenty.

The Domestic Occurrences for the last month have possessed no peculiar interest. Trade is still dull and will remain so, until the settlement of the China Question. The state of Egypt and the probability of the stoppage of the Overland Mails in their transit is a just subject of apprehension, and the Anglo Indian Public would be glad of any arrangement which would go to secure our communications with the Mother Country. Great doubts are entertained of the policy of embroiling ourselves with Mahommed Ali. The Turkish Empire is falling to pieces and its dismemberment will scarcely be retarded, by any efforts which may be made to hold it together? We have taken part against the Ruler of Egypt, who has given us every assistance in our arrangements for passing through his Country, and if the vigorous old Pacha and his able son be removed, who will again restrain the wild Arabs as he has done, and render the pathless Desert as safe as the English Turnpike road. Whether the Pacha fights or not we have now alienated him from us, and we shall yet have to assert our claim to a passage through Egypt at the point of the Bayonet, and with all our moderation finally be obliged to sever it from the Turkish Empire when that unwieldy fabric falls to pieces. We see no good reason why Mahommed Ali should not have been made an independent Sovereign of Egypt, and had we joined with France to make him so, we rather fancy it would have been better policy, than joining in simulated amity with the Northern Powers, one of whom, Russia, will evidently sooner or later, lay a "Coup de Patte" on Constantinople.

The Bombay Army still requires augmentation. In order to furnish forces for Scinde, the Country has been denuded of Troops, and Madras Artillery are coming from Cannanore to do duty in Bombay itself!!! The Paltry augmentation of one Lieutenant and one Ensign to each Regiment has given *universal dissatisfaction*. Something must be done and that speedily. Our Troops are overworked, while the climates of Scinde, Karrack, and Aden, thin our ranks, and cause an additional mortality both among officers and men. We would call the attention of the Home authorities PARTICULARLY to this subject, and if not attended to, it will soon force itself to their Notice. 12 Regiments of Infantry out of 26, besides Cavalry and Artillery are "on Foreign Service." If this does not shew the necessity for an increase of the Army, we know not what does. If we should be required for the Red Sea, where are they to come from? The Madras Regiments are taking up our stations, and will have none to spare. In the mean time we ask, is it politic to thin the Country of Troops? A few days ago only, some emissaries of the Rajah of Kolapore (as it is said), were found lurking about Belgaum, and other strong places in the Southern Marhatta Country, purchasing cartridges and Powder &c., and taking plans of the Fortresses and lists of the Troops. We state these circumstances as a warning, Great exertions are being made on all sides, and with a War in China, another on the Indus, and a lowering cloud of hostility hanging over the Red Sea, we would anxiously call for adequate means for the day of trial, which may be rapidly approaching. We again call for Augmentation.

MONTHLY PRECIS

OF INDIAN INTELLIGENCE.

Oct. 2.—WE have to announce the arrival of Major General Brooks in Bomay en route to take command of the army in Scinde, and we perceive by the General Order the following Appointments have been made on his Personal Staff viz.

Captain Rowland, of the Horse Artillery to be personal Brigade Major.

Lieut. Lewis, 22nd Regt. to be Aid-de-Camp.

Captain Macan, 17th Regt. N. I. to be Persian Interpreter.

Oct. 5.—WE have been assured by good authority that the News of Mocha being in the hands of the French is a mere report, and must be incorrect in as much as no French Ships of War are at present in the Red Sea.

FROM Kurrachee we learn that the remainder of H. M. 40th Regiment are to leave Kurrachee for Sukker on the 15th of the Month. The Politicals are most anxious to push on all the Troops as fast as possible to the interior. The reports from the Northward were that Captain Browne was still safe and hearty at Kahun, and that Major Clibborn having been reinforced had proceeded after the Beloochees into the plains, but had returned unsuccessful. A part of H. M. 40th were to proceed to relieve Kahun. All these are however mere flying rumours.

The H. C. Steamers *Sesostris* and *Cleopatra* started from Kurrachee together on Thursday morning and have had a fair trial of their respective powers under Steam, and Sail and Steam. The *Cleopatra* had the decided advantage of the *Sesostris* under Steam, but the *Sesostris* would probably beat the *Cleopatra* in a strong breeze with Steam and Sail combined. When the signal for the Vessels was made yesterday morning, the *Sesostris* was a head, but the *Cleopatra* passed and gained a Mile on her before she reached the rock Vessel.

We subjoin a correct list of the killed and wounded with Major Clibborn's Detachment in the affair of the 31st of August.

TRUE STATEMENT *of the number of Men killed and wounded in the Field Detachment under the Command of Major Clibborn on the* 31*st August* 1840.

	Killed.	Wounded.
Captain	1	
Lieutenants	2	1
Ensigns	1	
Subedar	1	2
Jemadar	2	
Rank and File	172	82
	179	92
Horses	56	1

Oct. 7.—WE have heard a rumour that an army amounting to 22,000 men is to be assembled in Bengal, and that Sir Jasper Nicholls will take the field in person. The destination is said to be Nepaul. Coupling this with the news we have received from Cabul by "THE DELHI GAZETTE EXTRAORDINARY," we cannot but say that the Indian Government appear to have work enough cut out for them on every side. We are at War with China, also are, or shall be soon with Nepaul, while on the North West our Ally Shah Shoojah is menaced with expulsion from his Throne, and must be supported at all hazards. The whole chain of the vast Himalayas from Bootan to the Hindoo Coosh will shortly bristle with enemies, and though we have no fears for the result, yet when we look at the probability of a War with France and the possibility of expeditions to the Red Sea and Persian Gulf, the most superficial Politicians must confess that the Vast resources of this immense and flourishing Empire will be severely taxed. How opportunely now would News of a great success in China arrive!! A great blow struck there might paralyze the Goorkhas and lead them to succumb without a struggle, as little doubts can he entertained that hostilities from that quarter are instigated by the Court of Pekin, as a diversion of the attack on the Celestial Empire. The reason for sending so large a Force as 10,000 men to Scinde is now sufficiently apparent. War on a grand scale is contemplated, and the reduction of a horde of mountaineers is not the ultimate object of the expedition. We have long ago reprehended the short sighted policy which dictated the withdrawal of our Troops from Affghanistan and Scinde after the last Campaign, and events have shewn that so long as Dost Mahomed is at large there will be no peace for Shah Shoojah, and no relief of our Forces from Affghanistan. It has always appeared to us that the policy of crossing the Indus was questionable, while the project of forcing an intrusive King who had been driven from a throne he was unable to retain was worse. History furnishes so many examples of the absurdity of this error in policy, that we can only wonder at the fatuous Councils which could have dictated such a measure. We need go back no further than the case of Louis the XVIII in France forced on the French People by Foreign Bayonets, and after having been once driven from the throne permitted to linger on a few years, while the Nation was recovering the disasters of war. But did his Dynasty remain? Let the glorious days of July answer!! So in the case of the rulers of Cabul, we have always respected the character of Dost Mahomed as a brave and fearless Soldier, while the u most that can be said for the present Shah is, that he is not altogether bad. Had terms been entered into with the Dost as we believe was advocated and could have been effected by one of the acutest of the Politicals, much blood and treasure would have been spared, we might have pushed our Frontier to the Indus but no further, and secured the Trade and Navigation of the River. The death of Runjeet Singh gave us an opportunity of setting matters in the Punjaub to our entire satisfaction, and British influence might have been paramount there, where all is now anarchy and confusion. We have said what might have been, and the retrospection is melancholy Let us now see what may and will be. First, such a drain on the Coffers of the State as will make our rulers rue their acquantance with Shah Shoojah, with such a further outlay as will put the Government into irremediable debt. Secondly, the stoppage of all Commerce on the Indus, and which like the cessation of the China trade will render the Native Merchants discontented, and lastly, the loss of much valuable life in a struggle with barbarians without any corresponding satisfactory result. Should the Russians ever advance to India by the North West, though we had Shah Shoojah on our side, we should not have his subjects, and we should have two enemies to deal with, the treacherous friend within and the open foe without. To subjugate an Empire is not the way to render its population firm allies. National Friendship as in private life, must proceed either from benefits conferred or likely to be mutually received, but a forced alliance will be always hollow. The War with Nepaul will bring a merciless foe on our frontiers and the peaceful Hindoo will suffer from the revenge of the mountainees It is now too late to go back, and mighty event are on the even of insertion in Eastern annals We have no doubt that wherever the British Flag floats on the Breeze, it will wave ove-

scenes of conquest and glory, and though we must in common with all feeling hearts deplore the necessity of War, yet now that we are fairly embarked in it, we trust it will be prosecuted with vigour and comprehensive sagacity.

Oct. 9.—We have heard that after Major Clibborn's affair, the Political Agent at Hydrabad made a requisition for another Regiment, as he required the 8th N. I. to advance from Kurrachee, and in consequence, a suggestion has been made by the authorities in Cutch, that the 20th N. I. shall proceed from Bhooj on being relieved by a regiment from Guzerat or Bombay, but instead of going to Kurrachee that it should march *via* Ballyarree and Meerpoor (which is parallel with Hydrabad) direct on Sukker, and the 8th be kept at Kurrachee. Now this certainly seems an extraordinary arrangement, for Hydrabad is only 70 miles from Sukker while from Bhooj the distance is about 230 miles, with an arduous march across the Run, which at this season of the year, will probably be covered with water for some miles. We should have thought it would have been easier and quicker work, for the 8th to ascend the Indus in Boats, and the 20th to have proceeded to Kurrachee via Mandavee, and taken up their station. The 20th have been in Guzerat, Kattywar and Cutch since 1828, and been much knocked about. The 8th have come from the healthiest and quietest station in India i. e. Sattarah. We know that both are very fine Regiments, and both are no doubt emulous of the Renown to be acquired in the approaching Campaign. But there are many minor considerations of expence, which must be looked to even by the stoutest soldier. We hear that Camels are only procurable in Cutch at very high rates, and looking at the length and difficulty of the Journey, we may anticipate *a pretty general average* in the means of carriage, and the consequent great losses which will fall on both officers and men It is not known whether government has given its sanction to this arrangement, but it is probable a further augmentation of the force in Scinde is still contemplated. As a pendant to the above information of Military movements we learn that the 15th Regiment N. I. is to march down from Malligaum to the Presidency almost immediately. We have no doubt the presence of His Excellency the Commander in Chief here, will give an impetus to all the expected movements; while the rumour of the magnitude of our preparations will no doubt precede our Forces and strike a dread into the hearts of our enemies. The approach of the cold season is propitious to Field movements, and we trust soon to have to record such a catalogue of successes in Scinde, as will efface from our memory, all the disasters of which the last few months have been so sadly prolific.

Oct. 14—We are happy to lay the following extract of a letter containing accounts of the safety of the Fort of Kahun up to the 18th of September.

My Dear Mr. Editor, As so many reports are now afloat (since the unfortunate defeat of Major C—from want of water, the particulars of which you will have heard ere this reaches you !)—as to the gallant party of the Kallee Pultan, now at Kahun under that brave and noble Officer Captain Brown.—A letter just received from Captain B—enclosed in the bearers shoe, will put all to rights as to the safety of the Fort up to the present time, Capt. B—says "the British Flag is still flying on the walls of Kahun in defiance of all the Beloochee Tribes, and that nothing but the want of food shall make him lower it to the savages who killed his unfortunate friend the gallant Lieutenant Clarke, as having taken a number of Sheep from the Enemy, he will still be able to hold his ground for one month from the date of his letter (18th September 1840) and he hopes by the blessing of God, not to be obliged to make a bolt of it for the plains, and thus during that time we all trust that some opportunity will be afforded of relieving these brave fellows before their provisions are entirely consumed. The Beloochees brought the three 12 Pr. Howitzers taken from Major C's Field Force up to near the Gates in hopes of intimidating the Garrison, and forcing them out, but they only got a shot for their pains, (the Guns had been spiked by Major C—before he abandoned them). The Sepoys Tents taken by the Beloochees from the Force, are pitched by them opposite the Fort about a koss off.

Your Obedt. Servt.
W. N. L. S.

Lehree 23rd Sept. 1840.

Oct. 16.—We have just heard that General Nott has given the Beloochees a tremendous thrashing in or near the Bolan Pass, and that Captain Brown at Kahun has entered into a treaty with the Chief of the Murree Tribe, which is likely to be advantageous to the British interests. The chief had shown his respect for British *Valour* by burying the body of Captain Raitt of the 1st Grenadiers with such rites as his appreciation of our customs would allow.

BRIGADIER GENERAL BROOKS and Staff embarked yesterday afternoon for Scinde under the usual Salute. We sincerely wish them a prosperous career and we hail the appointment of a Major General of the Company's Service as a promise of brighter days for our Indian Army, and knowing as we do the spirit of the Gallant Officer who takes the command, we have no doubt that the world will see that John Company can turn out Commanding Officers of Forces, who know their duty, *and will do it in style*.

We have received letters from Llehree to the 23rd of September which confirm the accounts we gave in our Postscript of yesterday, as to the safety of Captain Brown and the brave Garrison of Kahun, and we fervently hope they will be able to hold out until some relief reaches them. Their privations have been great, and their fortitude and bravery under them excite the deserved admiration of the whole community. We find from our correspondent that Nusseer Khan, Mehrab Khan's Son is now at Moostong with a powerful force, and that he gives out "If he is successful in taking Quetta, he shall afterwards attack Dadur and Llehree" rumour says that he has Eleven Thousand Men with him, but the Beloochee reports are little to be relied upon. However that no precaution might be omitted, the men of the 5th Regiment N. I. in a very few days aided only by 6 Camp followers (as all had been sent with Major Clibborn's Force) and with only 6 Picks and 6 Powrans, intrenched a square in front of the Sepoys lines of 50 yards by 30, and 2 Guns were placed at the angles. The intrenchment was formed with a Ditch Bank and Palisadoes. If any fighting takes place it will be rather hard work, as the whole Force only consists of 150 able men with 75 sick and 54 recruits! However they are all in high spirits and wish much to be permitted to go to the relief of Captain Brown who is a general favorite. Captain Heath is at Dadur with 175 Men and 2 Guns. If Nusseer Khan succeeds at Quetta he will have to bear the brunt of the first attack. The old Kalee Pultun has suffered severely since its arrival in Scinde, and if anything should occur adverse at Dadur or Llehree, the Regiment will almost be annihilated. The Murrees boast that they have taken 4 lakhs of Treasure, at least so the Soucars say at Llehree. The climate is still very oppressive. Thermometer 96 deg. in the shade. Llehree itself is a very large Town with a rotten crumbling wall all round, too weak and extensive to be defensible, and must be abandond for the intrenchment in case of an attack. The Officers in Scinde have suffered great losses, and it is to be hoped Government will take their case into its serious consideration, and award such compensation as the severity of their cases demand.

Oct., 21.—LETTERS have been received in Bombay from some of the Officers who were present in the late action with Dost Mahomed. The affair proves to be quite as brillian as our best hopes would have had it to be. The Horse who are Hindoostanee men behaved admirably, Lieutenant LeGeyt of the Bombay Cavalry who commands them was wounded severely, by a Ball which passed through the upper portion of the left shoulder blade in a line with the collar bone It is satisfactory to learn that he was doing well on the 21st of September, we shall look anxiously for further particulars, of this gallant achievement.

THE great topic of congratulation every where is the Defeat of Dost Mahommed by Colonel Dennie's Gallant little Band. One of the Heroes of Ghizni, whose name is already recorded in History as the Leader of the storming party at the taking of that Fortress, has woven a fresh wreath of Laurels for his brow, and the world will re-echo the sentence.

Palmam qui meruit ferat.

Honours which were unblushingly bestowed on mediocre political talent and inferior Military ability were withheld from the brave officer who has now achieved a triumph which in its results, will go further at this crisis to establish the British Supremacy and the security of the puppet King in Affghanistan, than any other event which could have been imagined by the most sanguine mind. It is one of those circumstances

"which taken at the flood lead on to fortune"

and though we are not so sanguine as our Brother of the *Courier*, as to imagine that it will have much influence on the determinations of the wily Pacha of Egypt, or the Quintuple treaty of Constantinople, yet it will have a great moral effect in the Punjaub and Nepaul, and perhaps incline those powers to pause before they plunge into a contest with a power which past times have shown to be almost resistless in the Field of Politics and Battle. But there is another subject of which any officer of the Indian army ought to be especially proud. The columns of Infantry concerned in this glorious affair were composed of *Seapoys*. We have especial reason to know what Jack Seapoy is, gallant, high minded, obedient, enduring and attached to the European officer who is kind to him, and who will take the trouble to understand his prejudices and customs. Like all other men, ill treated and bullied, he becomes an animal, an enduring one, but still an animal, but appeal to his sense of honor, shew him the way to promotion and renown, and the poor Hindoo Soldier may take his rank proudly among those whose names will be recorded in the annals of the Brave. Dr. Kennedy in his remarks on the taking of Khelat published in our last issue, argued very judiciously on the wisdom display-ed by Sir Thomas Willshire in the employment of the Native Infantry in that brilliant affair, and the present success shews that reliance might have been placed on them by Lord Keane to a greater extent than his Lordship pleased to venture. The best result however of this business will be that it will give great satisfaction to the Natives. They will see that these Northern men are not invincible, and that they are to be conquered by courage and discipline. In all the details of warfare reverses are sometimes suffered by untoward events, which no care or forethought could have foreseen or prevented. Of such was Major Clibborn's affair, when the disappointment of a supply of water at a place indicated as furnishing the element, led to a disastrous contretems. But the *Agra Ukhbar* in praising the conduct of the Bengal Troops in the late action, spares not to launch an arrow at the Bombay Troops. He says,

"The gallantry of the 35th Regiment cannot be too highly extolled, and affords an example to their Bombay brethren, which will not, we hope, be lost upon them."

Now this is paltry, and if the *Agra Ukhbar* imagines that he will please his Military readers in the Bengal Presidency by disparaging the Bombay Army, we have too firm an idea of the general honorable spirit of the Indian Army to think for an instant, that any Briton would exult at an attack on the honor of the Troops of his Nation, because the words Bengal or Bombay distinguish the location of any particular Corps, but all will unite in deploring an unfortunate event which neither the talent of the Commander, the gallantry of officers and men, nor the awful sacrifice of life, could under the appalling pressure of heat and thirst ward off or prevent.

Oct. 23.—We have received further intelligence from Cabool of the gallant action performed by the Troops under Colonel Dennie C. B. on the 17th of September near Bameean. It appears his Force consisted of 250 Rank and File of the 35th Regiment Bengal N. I., 300 Goorkhas, 2 of Cooper's Guns (which have 12 men attached to each), 100 Men of Anderson's Horse (Hindoostanees), under Lieutenant LeGeyt, of the 1st Bombay Light Cavalry and the Janbazes (Affghaun Infantry) under Captain Hart of the 22nd Bombay N. I. On the memorable day above mentioned, this gallant little Band was attacked by the Army of Dost Mahommed which consisted of from 8 to 10,000 Men with 3 Guns and Commanded by himself in person and the Wulee of Kholoom. A Company of Captain Hopkins's (the Shahs) Regiment had gone over to the enemy, and in order to prove their sincerity they were made to lead on the attack and placed in the Van. No quarter was shewn to these Deserters they were cut up to a man, and after a well contested and brilliant action a complete Victory was gained by the British. Dost Mahommed and the Wullee were both wounded, the latter severely. 500 Men were killed and 1500 wounded, and the pursuit was continued for six Miles. The Enemy's Camp Equipage, Baggage, Standards, Kettle Drums, Guns, and Stores, all fell into our hands. On the side of the British, the killed and wounded amounted to about 50. The only officer reported hurt was Lieut. LeGeyt who received a ball in the shoulder. Nothing could exceed the bravery of the men and the whole affair is highly creditable to the Indian Army, and in its results is likely to be the most important as well as fortunate event which could have occurred in the present crisis of affairs. It is probable that Dost Mahommed will now throw himself on British protection, as he must have had enough of the tender mercies of the King of Bokhara, and he will now surely see the futility of attempting to subvert the power of Shah Soojah while upheld by us, when 8000 of his men (taking the lowest computation) have been put to flight by from 12 to 1500 British Soldiers all *Natives*, and of whom only 250 of the 35th Bengal N. I. could be called regular Troops the rest being all recent levies.

It is probable that in a few days we shall receive the official account of this brilliant and decisive victory, as *an express* arrived in Bombay yesterday in 9 days from Loodiana, and though the contents have not transpired, we trust we may look for a full confirmation of all the information we have received from the despatches. We hope if this be the case that no delay will occur in their publication. Finally we believe we may vouch for the exactness of what we have here given.

LETTERS up to the 14th of October have been received from the Right wing of *H. M.* 40th Regiment They state, that intelligence had been received, that the Beloochees were assembled in some Force at Kunda, at a distance of from 4 to 5 marches from Luckee, where they were encamped, and they hoped to bring them to action about the 18th Instant. Great fears seemed to be entertained, that these marauders would descend into the plains, and laying waste the country, render supplies of every kind scarce and exhorbitant in price. The Left wing of *H. M.* 40th Regiment with Captain Cotgrave's Company of Artillery marched from Kurrachee at 3. A. M. of the 18th and on the very same day at half past one P. M. The left Wing of H. M. 41st marched into Camp most opportunely. The 21st Regiment Bombay N. I. were to march from Kurrachee on the 20th. No other news was stirring at the time our correspondents letter was dated.

Oct. 26.—REPORTS have reached us from Bussora in 21 days, by which we learn that Ibrahim Pacha is marching on Constantinople. If this News prove true and the rumours were rife on the subject when the Vessel left Bussorah, we have great fears that our Overland Mail will be stopped.

We give the two official accounts of the Fight near Bameean, and the taking of Chusan, as published in the Gazette Governor General's Orders. Both are important events, but in our view of the case, the former will have a far greater weight in the Scale of Politics than the latter. Colonel Dennie's affair will most probably tranquillize Affghanistan, and assist materially in disembarassing us at a time when there appears little doubt that the march of circumstances will render it advisable to take the affairs of the Seikhs into our hands. Now Nehal Sing the *virtual* monarch, has been detected in trying to assist our enemy Dost Mahommed with money, and no doubt, the first success on his part would have brought an army of Seikhs upon us, at a time when our Troops would have had their hands full. Such Punic faith and perfidy should be severely visited, and until the whole Punjaub be tranquilized and placed under our sway, and our frontier advanced to that of Shah Shoojah there will be no peace for British India or Affghanistan. While Runjeet Singh lived, his great sagacity perceived the sound policy of a firm Alliance with the English, but his successor is an imbecile, a mere phantom King, and an ambitious warlike youth is ready to push him from his Throne, and inflated with pride and urged by evil counsel, would attack the East India Company's possessions with Fire and Sword, as it is well known he nourishes an implacable hatred to the Feringees. The Defeat of Dost Mahommed will show him that he has nothing to depend on in that quarter, and the recapture of Khelat the news of which may be daily expected, (for we do not for a moment doubt it will be taken,) will pacificate Beloochistan, and leave the Bengal and Bombay Armies free to attack him from two different points. The proceedings in China seem to be marked with that spirit of indecision which has hitherto pervaded all our *measures*. At one moment all appears energy, and at another, dilatoriness and procrastination prevail. The expedition has lost an excellent officer in Major General Oglander, whose talent as a Soldier had evinced itself on every occasion of difficulty. It will be difficult to supply his place at the present crisis. His services in all parts of the world demand the gratitude of his Country, a tribute which will not be tardily afforded to his memory.

THE *Calcutta "Commercial Advertiser"* has taken on itself to animadvert on Major Clibborn's action with the Murrees, and to vent much ill nature on the Major personally. But what is the most amusing part of his diatribe is, that he reproaches him with being "Cool as a Cucumber, before, during "and after the shameful defeat of his Troops." Now this is positively the first time that we ever heard of a Commander being stigmatized for coolness in the hour of Battle. Many a lamentation have we heard many a censure has been written on rashness from the days of the Hot Prince Rupert to the present time. Coolness in action we always thought to be the attribute of a superior mind. Wellington was cool as a Cucumber (to use the politiphase of the *Commercial Advertiser*.) Napoleon had also much of the same cucumber quality. But it was reserved for a professedly *commercial* Paper to give us *new lights* on the qualities of heroism. Well may the Proverb

"Ne Sutor ultra crepidam"

be applied here. The journalist has furnished us, with the word Cucumber as Shylock did Gratiano with

"A Daniel come to judgment,"

and with him we say,

"I thank thee Jew for teaching me that word."

In future we shall never see a Cucumber without thinking of the *Commercial Advertiser*, who has succeeded in what puzzled the Laputan Philosopher, and managed to extract Moonshine out of a Cucumber.

"The following account of the Clibborn affair is *only* a little too humourous—quite compatible with the circumstance of a vaunt after a disgraceful defeat. We should not be at all surprised to learn that the writer of the "short account," turns out to be the Major himself, who was cool as a cucumber, before, during and after the shameful defeat of his troops. "We beat the enemy"—but heat, thirst, madness, vanquished the brave men, who had half an hour previously beat the Belochees! It has well been remarked by a writer in one of the up-country journals, that if the heat and thirst, and all that sort of thing, had such an overpowering effect on the troops commanded by Major Clibborn, as to prevent their "standing it" any longer, how came it to pass that they had strength enough to "show a clean pair of heels" to the enemy? Truly, if they were unable to stand and fight, they could hardly have been expected to take to their heels, as if a certain ugly personage was about to tread on them. The "material"

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 28 June, 2017

were "only abandoned to save the lives of the *enfeebled* and *frantic survivors!*" Heavens! that a soldier could have had the effrontery to indite such a burlesque on the bravery of troops, who became *frantic after* they had run away clean from the field of battle! The penner of it is evidently one of the gallant gentlemen who survived the handsome "licking" Clibborn's party have had at the hands of a—shame!—a band of undisciplined matchlock-armed half savages. It deserves our pity—yes, we do heartily pity those who have made us blush deeply for the first time in this country. We can trust our feelings no further :—

"The following short account of the late rencontre between Major Clibborn's detachment and the Murrees, is far more striking than a lengthened description.

"We beat the enemy, but heat and thirst killed us—the men were frantic—mad.—Major Clibborn's conduct was capital,—coolness itself, and he only abandoned his material to save the lives of the enfeebled and frantic survivors, after all his gun horses, camels and camel drivers, and followers had either fled or been killed..... We have a nation in arms against us."

As a Pendant to what we have said above of Major Clibborn we subjoin an account from the *Englishman* of 12th October by which it will be seen that the Murrees suffered severely and lost almost all their Leaders at the Pass of Surtof—We need make no further comments. The News from Quetta leads us to hope that a few days will give us accounts of Mehrab Khan's complete discomfiture.

"Letters from Quetta mention that the news of the defeat of Major Clibborn's detachment had reached that post. They, however, add that amongst the Murrees slain in the action were the chief Lall Khan and several other of the principal Sirdars, who, in point of fact, directed the operations of the Murrees generally. Should this prove true, the Murree game is up, and the way paved for an early and facile settlement of accounts.

The little force at Quetta, animated by the same feelings as those which impelled Brigadier Dennie's gallant party, are looking anxiously for Mehrab Khan's son and his 12,000 men whose descent on Quetta is confidently spoken of. Indeed so desirous is our handful of men, under Colonel Stacy, of meeting the enemy, that our letters express a hope that General Nott, with the 42d N. I. and some irregular cavalry, may *not* arrive in time to share the honor of a victory!! While such an excellent spirit pervades our troops, the Government, if its political subordinates are judicious, may calculate upon the accomplishment of all its purposes, in respect to the tranquillizing and settling Scinde and Affghanistan."

Oct. 28.—SINCE going to Press, we are put in possession of the following item of intelligence, which contradicts the previous reports of Dost Mahome'd death.

BAMEEAN, 26*th Sept.*

One Report says that Dost has fled to Koondooz, and another that he has gone into Kohisthan, in which case there will be more work, but this is not thought likely. Captain Conolly started on his Mission to Toorkisthan on the 24th. Part of the detachments here are to return to Caubul on the 1st.

THE two Squadrons of the 4th Light Dragoons *destined for service in Scinde* marched yesterday morning from Kirkee under Command of Lieutenant Colonel Daly. They are we believe to be encamped on the esplanade for a few days on their arrival here.

WE have heard that the Company of Madras Foot Artillery now at Belgaum is to proceed to Sukkur at an early opportunity.

THE *Madras Athenæum* contains a passage which if correct goes to shew the animus of the Native Petty Princes who are in the heart of our own Dominions. The Rajah of Kolapore is it appears supposed to be intriguing and sending emissaries about Belgaum and the Forts in the Southern Marhatta Country, on whose persons Papers containing plans of them and estimates of the number of Troops &c., have been found. It is not at all improbable that the Native Sirdars seeing what drafts are required for the Army in Scinde, and hearing of our being engaged in foreign Wars at a vast distance, may fancy it an auspicious moment to set up the standard of revolt and try their hands again with John Company. Such a consummation is just now devoutly to be wished, as the resumption of a few rich Jaghires would go to replenish the Treasury, which must be pretty well drained by the employment of such expensive armaments as are now in the field. A few days would suffice to settle the Rajah of Kolapore. The Belgaum force is quite equal to the task, without calling for any more Troops. The Rajah is an old offender, and has twice been visited by a British Army, but escaped by Diplomacy at the last moment. He had better beware of the third time. We subjoin the extract.

"We understand that certain emissaries have been apprehended near Belgaum, with papers concealed about their persons, containing plans of the several Forts in the Southern Mahratta country; and mentioning the number of troops at the various stations, &c. It is supposed that the Rajah of Kolapore is at the bottom of the movement, and that he has been making similar preparations to those which caused the late Rajah of Kolapoor to be deposed."

Oct. 30.—THE flight of Dost Mahommed into Kohistan is a most unfortunate event, as he will probably again raise head, and again annoy us during the cold season, when the now will render the mountain passes difficult, and the climate will be so severe as to seriously affect the constitution of the Sepoy, as was the case with the men of the 19th Regiment Bombay N. I. during the last campaign, when some of the men's hands were we are informed so chopped by the frost, that they became raw and incapable of holding their muskets. We opine that negociation should now take the place of Arms and as the Dost must by this time see the utter folly of pushing his desperate fortunes further, he would perhaps prefer passing the evening of his days in peace and plenty, to contending for a throne which he can never again hope to fill. The fiat of the British has gone forth, and Shah Shoojah must now be upheld through thick and thin. As this determination has now been tolerably fully indicated, we trust the Ex King who seems to possess much shrewdness, as well as bravery, will see the necessity of succumbing. We expect soon to be enabled to state who matters really stand in Affghanistan, and trust to find that matters are in every way improving, and that the country which has for years been distracted by War and intestine Broils, will soon be allowed to reap a harvest of peace and tranquillity.

VARIOUS are the conjectures afloat as to the ultimate destination of the strong *Corps d'armée* forming under Major General BROOKS. The contest with the Beloochees, and the settlement of Nusseer Khan of Khelat, will scarcely require such a force, and besides General NOTT will most probably have settled the affair by this time. The Bolan range also is represented to us as not being passible until February on account of the Snow. Taking all these circumstances into consideration, we should lean to the opinion that the Punjaub is to be the scene of Warlike operations. If such should prove the case it will be a fine field for the Indian Army, while the conquest would add renown to the sway of the already fortunate Earl of Auckland. We are also delighted to think that our own Army is likely to make a distinguished figure in the fray, and we do trust our brave Sepoys will get an opportunity of shewing that notwithstanding the attacks of the Calcutta Press, and the opprobrium cast on them with no slight hand, that they will recal the days of Mangalore and Corygaum to the memory of an admiring world.

WE have received Calcutta Papers to the 15th, Madras to the 20th, and the *Ceylon Herald* to 9th of October. The latter paper announces the arrival at Galle of the Iron War Steamer *Nemesis*, W. H. Hall Esq. R. N. on the 5th Instant. She is on secret service, but it is supposed she proceeds to reinforce Admiral Elliott. A monument is about to be erected at Columbo to the Memory of the late General Sir Edward Barnes who was for some time Governor and left the Island in 1821, carrying with him the good wishes of all parties Upwards of £600 have been raised for the monument which in a community like that of Ceylon speaks volumes for his character while Governor of the Island. We subjoin the article as it gives a record of that distinguished officer's services.

THE pleasing task is alloted us in this day's issue of directing public attention to the advertisement announcing "A general meeting of the Subscribers to the Monument proposed to be erected at Colombo to the memory of the late General Sir EDWARD BARNES." We sincerely hope the good taste of the managing parties will be amply exemplified on this interesting occasion either as regards the site of erection, design or inscription; a tribute of respect to departed worth which the heart loves to dwell upon while recollection retraces the many virtues, and noble traits of character possessed by the gallant deceased, who in particular merits every token of grateful reminiscence from the Ceylon public whose interests were ever so dear to him. Possesing an enlarged and enlightened mind its measures for the benefit of this Colony were on a scale of the first magnitude, and the conception and execution of splendid improvements were almost blended together—this promptitude gained respect and admiration of the native [illegible] with astonishment the rapidity of progress with which roads were opened through mountainous passes and solid rocks which had hitherto been deemed impenetrable, suffice it to say, as Governor none ever was better capable, at the same time, of commanding the respect and conciliating the affections of the Inhabitants—none ever had their interests more at heart—none ever effected more for their benefit,—it is pleasing to add, the debt of gratitude is fully, warmly felt—is duly acknowledged, as a proof of which we need but refer to the thousands who have travelled from the interior even to catch a glance at the portrait of their late Governor & friend. The feeling of the European community may be imagined, as when he resigned as Lieut. Governor in 1821, it presented him with a piece of plate valued 1,200 Guineas—on his leaving the Island as Governor his portrait, was sent for, and on his death although but a comparatively small number of his friends remain here, yet, upwards of £600 is subscribed in a moment for the purpose of raising a monument to his memory; this speaks for itself. Possessing a happy combination of the "suaviter in modo, et fortiter in re" the lamented General was universally respected and beloved—from the domicile of the opulent to the hut of the native his name was, and is now, spoken in terms of the greatest respect and admiration—a mark of general public estimation seldom bestowed on the higher ranks of society—As in public life generally admired, so in private esteemed by those who had the happiness of an intimacy with him—generous almost to a fault his mansion might have been justly termed, the palace of hospitality, for its gates were ever open for the entrance of a rapid succession of guests who were ever conducted with welcome smiles to the festive board.

It is true his mortal remains now lie mouldering in the silent tomb, yet, he lives in the fond recollections of his numerous friends and society in general—in the various benefits and works of utility planned and executed under his authority for the good of this colony, and, last, though not least in the hearts and affections of an *entire* population—Such is a brief outline of the deceased General and the feeling of society towards him amidst the scenes of civil and private life—there is however a star of first rate magnitude to appear ere we close the scene—we allude to his brilliant military career, which though so well known to the army in general, yet, we cannot refrain from citing a few instances which reflect the greatest lustre on his character as a soldier, and evince that high chivalrous daring for which he was ever remarkable—On reference to a dispatch addressed by Field Marshal The Duke of WELLINGTON to Earl BATHURST dated "Lesaca, 4th August 1813, the following is an extract—"The 7th division, however, having crossed the mountains from Sumbilla, and having necessarily preceded the arrival of the 4th, Major General BARNES' brigade was formed for the attack, and advanced before the 4th and Light divisions could co-operate, with a regularity and gallantry which I have seldom seen equalled, and actually drove two divisions of the enemy from the formidable heights, notwithstanding the resistance opposed to them.

It is impossible that I can extol too highly the conduct of Major General BARNES, and of those brave troops, which was the admiration of all who were witnesses of it."

The circumstance of his having been Adjutant General to the Duke of WELLINGTON at Waterloo speaks volumes in his praise as a soldier, and evinces the high estimation in which his Military talents were held by the greatest Hero of the age, That his important services duly appreciated by his country is amply demonstrated by the Ribbons, Crosses, Orders and Medals that decorated his gallant breast while living, and which are represented on and adorn his full length portrait in the Kandy Library—Having thus briefly touched on this interesting subject, we shall merely observe, that we fervently hope to see a monument sacred to the memory of the lamented General, placed in a conspicuous situation, and, in every way worthy to perpetuate the remembrance of one who effected so much for the good of the colony and its inhabitants, and so universally beloved and respected.

RECENT MILITARY PROMOTIONS AND APPOINTMENTS FOR OCTOBER.

Bombay Castle, 20th October 1840.

No. 682 of 1840.—The Hon'ble the Governor in Council is pleased to sanction the following Staff, fo the Scinde Force :—

Major General G. B. Brooks.

Lieutenant Lewis, 22nd Regiment Native Infantry, Aid-de-Camp.

Captain H. Macan, 17th Regiment Native Infantry, Persian Interpreter.

Captain Donnelly, Assistant Adjutant General.

Major Holland, Deputy Quarter Master General

Captain Del'Hoste, Assistant Quarter Master General.

Captain Bulkley, Deputy Judge Advocate General.

Superintending Surgeon F. Sheppee, Superintending Surgeon.

The Infantry will be formed into two Brigades according to the annexed detail.

Staff.

1st Brigade.
Colonel Valiant, K. H. Commanding.....
Captain Boscawen, Her Majesty's 40th Regiment, Brigade Major.....

2nd Brigade.
Colonel Farquharson, Commanding.....
Brevet Major Wyllie, Brigade Major.....

Corps.

1st Brigade.
Her Majesty's 40th Regiment.
1st or Grenadier Regiment N. I.
6th Regiment N. I.
21st Regiment N. I.

2nd Brigade.
Her Majesty's 41st Regiment.
2nd Grenadier Regiment N. I.
5th Regiment N. I.
23rd Regiment N. I.

The above appointments to have effect from the date of Major General Brooks' assumption of the command in Upper Scinde.

Bombay Castle, 22nd October 1840.

No. 684 of 1840.—Senior Surgeon James Bird, M. D. is appointed a Superintending Surgeon on the Establishment, subject to the confirmation of the Government of India.

No. 685 of 1840.—The Hon'ble the Governor in Council is pleased to make the following arrangements, in consequence of the appointment of Surgeon Bird to be Superintending Surgeon.

Surgeon McLennan, to be Surgeon of the European General Hospital, retaining his present situation of Civil Surgeon.

Surgeon McLennan will continue to perform the duties of his present appointments; Assistant Surgeon Morehead, M. D. taking charge of the European General Hospital, until further orders.

No. 686 of 1840.—The Hon'ble the Governor in Council is pleased to announce, that the rules laid down in paragraphs 1st, 2nd 3rd and 4th of the Government General Order of 10th July last, for the Audit of Contingent Bills, which directed the course of transmission of such Bills for Audit, have reference only to Bills referred for Audit before payment, a course which should be followed in all cases in which the Public Service will admit of it.

2. The Bills when returned by the Military Board to the Military, and other Pay Masters for discharge, are to be transmitted after payment of them has been duly made, to the Pay Master of Extraordinaries, as formerly, for eventual adjustment in the Military Accounts of the Presidency, according to Regulations previously in force, instead of being entered by Pay Masters in their cash accounts as charges passed to the individual, or department preferring them, as directed in paragraph 3 of the Government General Orders referred to above.

3. In those cases in which the Public Service would be exposed to injury by delaying payment, and in which therefore it is necessary to make payment before transmitting the Bills for Audit, the practice of transmitting such Bills for Audit, and final settlement through the Pay Master of Extraordinaries, is to be continued, according to the existing Rules on that head.

Bombay Castle, 23rd October 1840.

No. 687 of 1840.—The following promotions are made :—

Medical Establishment.

Assistant Surgeon B. P. Rooke to be Surgeon, vice Butchart deceased.—Date of Rank 13th October 1840.

No. 688 of 1840.—The following orders are confirmed :

An order by Lieutenant Colonel Wilson, Commanding at Aden, dated 18th September 1840, appointing Lieutenant Rose of the 1st Bombay European Regiment, to act as Interpreter to the Wing of Her Majesty's 6th Regiment of Foot at that Station.

An order by Captain Hutt, dated the 26th September 1840, appointing Ensign Briggs of the 19th Regiment Native Infantry, to act as Staff Officer to the Field Detachment under his orders.

An order by Captain Elder dated the 18th August 1840, appointing Lieutenant Jopp of the 16th Regiment Native Infantry, to take charge of the Police and Bazar Department at Karrack until further orders.

An order by Captain Watkins, dated the 15th September 1840, appointing Lieutenant Cartwright of the 23rd Regiment Native Infantry, to act as Staff Officer to the detachment at Dadur consisting of upwards of 300 Rank and File.

An order by Major T. Clibborn, dated the 12th August 1840, appointing Ensign Fanning to act as Adjutant to the 1st Grenadier Regiment Native Infantry, during the absence of Lieutenant Honner on sick certificate.

An order by the same Officer, dated the 1st September 1840, directing Ensign Fanning to take charge of the Office of the Quarter Master and Pay Master to the 1st or Grenadier Regiment Native Infantry from the 31st ultimo, in consequence of the death of Captain Raitt.

An order by the same Officer, dated the 21st September 1840, directing Lieutenant A. C. Honner to take charge of the Adjutant's Office from that date.

An order by the same Officer dated the 21st September 1840, appointing Lieutenant Honner to act as Quarter Master to the 1st Grenadier Regiment Native Infantry until such time as Ensign Fanning may be relieved from his present duties of Officiating Pay Master in Upper Scinde.

No. 689 of 1840.—The undermentioned Officers, Cadets of the Season 1825, are promoted to the Brevet rank of Captain, from the dates specified opposite their names :—

Lieutenant E. W. Cartwright of the 23rd Regiment Native Infantry.—15th October 1840.

Lieutenant G. Hutt, of the Regiment of Artillery. do.

No. 691 of 1840. The leave to Egypt, granted to Assistant Surgeon J. Hamilton, under date the 28th January last, for the benefit of his health, is extended to Europe on the same account, from the date of his embarkation from this Presidency.

No. 692 of 1840.—Mr. Henry Daly, is admitted to the Service in conformity with his appointment by the Honorable the Court of Directors as a Cadet of Infantry on this Establishment, and promoted to Ensign, leaving the date of his Commission for future adjustment.—Date of arrival at Bombay, 10th October 1840.

Lieutenant A. B. Rathborne of the 24th Regiment Native Infantry, has returned to his duty without prejudice to his Rank, by permission of the Honorable the Court of Directors.—Date of arrival at Bombay, 10th October 1840.

No. 693 of 1840.—The following promotions are made :—

Corps of Engineers.

Lieutenant J. Kilner to be Captain, and 2nd Lieut. A. Nash to be 1st Lieut., in succession to Grant deceased, date of rank 7th October 1840.

The undermentioned Officer is ranked from the dates specified opposite his name and brought on the effective strength of the Engineer Corps :—

2nd Lieutenant W. F. Marriott, Regimental Rank 7th October 1840, Army Rank 11th December 1830.

No. 694 of 1840.—The following promotion is made :—

11th Regiment Native Infantry.

Ensign C. T. Kneller to be Lieutenant, vice Major deceased, date of Rank 8th October 1840.

No. 695 of 1840.—Lieutenant R. J. Shaw, received charge of the Commissariat and Bazar Departments at Rajcote from Lieutenant C. Threshie on the 28th ultimo, and the latter Officer relieved Captain J. D. Hallett from the charge of the Commissariat and Bazar Deparments at Ahmedabad on the 6th instant, in conformity with G. G.O. of the 10th and 15th August last.

No. 696 of 1840—The following order is confirmed :—

A Regimental order dated 27th ultimo, by Major Hibbert, Commanding Her Majesty's 40th Regiment, appointing Lieutenant Neill to act as Adjutant to the Head Quarters of that Regiment until Lieutenant and Adjutant White rejoins.

Bombay Castle, 24th October 1840.

No. 697 of 1840—Lieutenant H. Forster, of the Horse Artillery, is allowed a furlough to Europe, for three years, for the benefit of his health.

Bombay Castle, 27th October 1840.

No. 698 of 1840.—Captain Adams, Deputy Assistant Quarter Master General, is appointed to act as Assistant Quarter Master General at the Presidency, during the absence of Major Holland on Field Service.

Bombay Castle, 28th October 1840.

No. 699 of 1840.—With reference to the General Order No. 429 dated the 2nd of July last, the Honorable the Governor in Council is pleased to direct, that the allowance of Rupees 100 per mensem drawn by the Senior Officer of Artillery in the Poona and the Northern Divisions of the Army, as Inspectors of Arsenals in those Divisions respectively, be discontinued.

No. 700 of 1840.—The following appointment is made :—

Captain P. K. Skinner, of the 9th Regiment Infantry, to be a Deputy Judge Advocate General on the Establishment, vice Wells deceased.—Date of appointment, 5th October 1840.

No. 701 of 1840.—The Hon'ble the Governor in Council is pleased to direct, that in future Rations of Grain and Forage be shipped by the Commissariat Department for Mounted Officers, Horses proceeding on duty on all future occasions, of providing a passage for them, and charged for to the owners, at the rate of Twelve (12) Annas per diem for each Horse.

2. Mounted Officers proceeding on duty are exempted from paying Cranage Fees for their Chargers which is to be defrayed by Government, and charged for by a Contingent Bill.

By order of the Hon'ble the Governor in Council,
E. M. WILLOUGHBY, Major, *Actg. Secy. to Govt*

OPIUM MEMORANDUM.

BOMBAY.

Passes granted up to the 19th instant.....	Chests	101
	Total	101

INDORE.

Passes granted under the Proclamation for 1839 | 40.....	Chests	2,140
Ditto under proclamation for 1840 | 41 up to the 8th instant.....	,,	842
Ditto from 9th to 15th instant.	,,	1,289
	Total	4,271

IMPORTED.

Balance of last year's importation.....	Chests	6,667.
Imported from the 25th May to the 20th October 1840..	,,	1,780½
	Total	8,447½

EXPORTED.

From the 22nd May to the 20th October 1840.....	Chests	4,636
Ditto from the 21st to the 27th instant.....		192
	Total	4,828

F. BOURCHIER,
Opium Agent.

Bombay, 28th October 1840.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

BOMBAY.

ARRIVED.—Oct. 1st. The E. I. C. Steamer Hugh Lindsay, Lieut. J. Frushard, Commanding, from Kurrachee 28th Sept. *Passengers.*—Lieut. Forbes 23rd Regt. N. I.

Do. Ship James Moran, D. Ferguson, Master, from Greenock 2nd June.

Oct. 2d, The E. I. C. Schooner Mahi, Lieut. John Bird, Comg., from Kurrachee.

Do. 4th, H. C. Steamer Frigate Sesostris, R. Moresby, Captain from Knarachee 1st Instant.

Do. 4th, H. C. Steam Vessel Cleopatra, Lieut. F. P. Webb, from Kurrachee 1st Instant. *Passengers.*—Mrs. Stopford, Child and servants.

Do. 4th, Ship Charles Forbes, Thos. Wills, Master, from Kurrachee 29th Sept.

Oct. 5th. Brig Fanny, ——— from Surat 2nd Instant. *Passengers.*—6 Natives.

Do. 6th, The E. I. C. Schooner Emily, H. Blowers Comg., from Karrack 13th Sept. and Muscat 26th Do. *Passengers*—Conductor Mabbott, 1 Artillery Sergeant, 2 Camp Followers, 2 Women and 4 Children.

Oct. 7th, Barque Ann, John Salkeld, Master, from Liverpool 24th June.

Do. 7th, Barque Royal Saxon, Geo. Black, Master, from Liverpool 14th June.

Oct. 9th, French Barque Le Gabrielle, E. Monge, Master, from Bourbon, 7th Sept.

Do. 10th, The E. I. C. Steamer Victoria, Lieut. H. A. Ormsby, Comg. from Suez 25th Sept. and Aden 2d Instant. *Passengers*—Mr. and Mrs. Smith, Mr. Erskine Mr. Dunman, Mr. Monteith, Mr. Whitehouse Mr. Daly, Mr. Stockham, Capt. Ewart, Mr. Powell, Mr. Rathborne, Mr. Black, Mr. Aganoor, Mr. Chartress, Lieut. Yude, Bengal Engineer.

Oct. 15th, Barque Amity, W. Bell, Master, from Cape of Good Hope and London, left Cape 26th August and London 27th March.—*Passengers.* Mrs. Jackson, Miss Rohe. Mr. J. H. Jackson, Bombay Civil Service, and 3 Native Servants.

Oct. 16th, C. H. Steamer Zenobia, Lt. A. H. Gorden, Commanding from Kurrachee 13th Oct. *Passengers.*—Captain Melville, Political Agent in Kutch, Mrs. Taylor and 2 Children.

Do. 16th, Schooner Rose, J. Nistle, Master, from China 28th July, and Anjeer 3d September.

Do. 17th, H. C. Brig Taptee, Lieut. W. E. Campdell, Master, from Vingorla 5th Inst.

Oct. 21st. The E. I. C. Stermer Cleopatra, Lieut. F. P. Webb, Commanding from Kurratchie 19th Instant.—*Passengers*—Capt. and Mrs. Naylor, Mrs. Lloyd.

Oct. 25th—H. C. Steamer Hugh Lindsay, Lieut. J. Frushard, from Kurrachee 21st instant. Passengers. Mrs. Captain Gray and Master Gray, Doctor Winchester.

Oct. 26th Ship of War Dordogne, A. Guillain Esq. Captain from Goa 20th instant.—Passengers None.

Do. do.—Ship Java, J. Pickering, Master, from London 6th June—Passengers Mrs. Shaw, Captain Shaw, Cornet Campion and Cornet Fraser 4th Light Dragoons, Lieutenant Keating 4th Regt. Ensign Oake, 18th Lt. Infantry, Ensign Woodright 18th R. Irishs 159 Troops, 3 Women and 2 Children, Mrs. Barnes.

SAILED.—Oct. 1st. Portuguese Schooner of War Cacador Affricano, V. Romis, Commander, to Demaun. *Passengers.*—11 Portuguese Gentlemen.

Oct. 1st. American Barque Lema, B. Endecott, Master, to Manilla and China.

Do. 3rd, Imaum of Muscat Ship Caroline, H. Jones Master, to Muscat Bunder, Abbass and Bushire *Passengers.*—Capt. S. Hennell and Family, 36 men of the Prince Regent and 64 Natives.

Oct. 4th. The E. I. C. Cutter Margaret, Munjee Ally Nacodah to Sea.

Do. 5th, Barque Soobrow, W. C. Carnegy, Master, to Karrack. *Passengers.*—Lieut. Selby, Mr. Maney.

Do. Ship Julius Caesar, M. Mitchell, Master, to China.

Do. Barque Westbrook, W. Lennington, Master. to China.

Do. 6th, Dutch Ship Futhel Hair, E. Ingalls Master to Padang and Batavia. *Passengers*—J. C. Venugger Esq. 4 Arabs and 3 Natives of Java.

Oct. 6th, The E. I. C. Steamer Zenobia, Lieut. A. H. Gordon, Comg., to Kurratchee.

Oct. 8th, Transport Barque William, A, F, Morris, Master, to Aden, *Passengers.*—Capt. Duff, Lieut. Rigby, Ensign Mills, 15 Europeans and 160 Natives.

Do. 8th. Ship John Campbell, J. White, Master, to Liverpool.—*Passengers.*—Major Bailey and Native Servant.

Oct. 15th, Ship Saltana, J. Page, Master, to China.—*Passengers* Miss de Souza, Mr. Dunman, Mr. de Souza.

Oct. 13th, Ship Kingstone, H. McLean, Master, to China.

Do. 15th. H. C. Steamer Hugh Lindsay. Lieut. J. Frushard, Commanding to Kurrachee.

October 20th. Ship Thomas Bold, A. Broadhurst, Master to Cork or Falmouth.

21st, Ship Gilmore, E. Thaker. Master to Liverpool.

21st, The E. I. C. Schooner Emily H. Blowers Commanding to the Persian Gulf—*Passengers.* Lieutenant Raitt, Ensign Evaros and followers.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

BOMBAY.

MARRIAGES.—At Mhow, on the 30th September, by the Revd. James Henry Hughes, A. M., Alfred Harris, Esq., 1st Bengal Light Cavalry, and Assistant to the Resident at Indore, to Elizabeth Anne, daughter of the late D. Darling, Esq., Bengal Medical Establishment.

On the 12th October, at Poonah, by the Revd. Dr. Mitchell, G. Sutherland. Esq., to Agnes, widow of the late W. McCallum, Esq.

On the 15th October, at Christ's Church, Byculiah, by the Revd. W. K. Fletcher, Robert Lindsay Leckie, Esq., to Eliza Jane, youngest daughter of Thomas Tanner, Esq., Exeter, Devon.

At Aurungabad, near Jalnah, on the 28th Sept. Mr. Thos. Lynn of H. H. the Nizams Army to Miss Charlotte Truman, daughter of Major C. Truman of the same Service.

BIRTHS.—At Ahmednuggur, on the 30th September, the Wife of Mr. Conductor J. Archer, Artillery Repository, of a Son.

At Poona, on the 14th instant, the lady of captain G. More, commanding 24th Regiment N. I., of a son.

On the 14th October, at the Wilderness, the lady of Robert Wigram Crawford Esq. of a daughter.

At Ellichpoor, on the 3d October, the lady of surgeon, S. A. G. Young, Nizam's Service, of a daughter.

At Ahmednuggur, on the 19th October, the lady of Capt. Rickards, 21st Regt., of a daughter.

At Bombay, on the 23d instant, Mrs. G. M. Joseph, of a daughter.

On the 2nd Inst. Mrs. J. Wilkinson, of a Son.

On the morning of the 3rd Inst. at Parell, the Lady of Wm. Boyce Esq. I. Navy of a Daughter.

DEATHS.—At Karrack, Persian Gulf, on the 17th August, Captain Nesbitt Strong, 1st Bombay European Regiment.

At Sattara, on the 28th September, Elizabeth, wife of William Erskine, Esq., of the Bombay Medical Establishment.

At Bombay, on the 8th October, Mr. Thomas Ferrar—many years an inhabitant of this place—much regretted.

At Ellichpore, on the 19th September, Arthur Francis, youngest son of Major and Mrs. Twemlow, aged two years and three months.

At Bombay, of Guzerat fever, on Monday night the 5th October, Captain Charles Hotham Wells, of the 2d European Regiment, deeply regretted.

At Mazagon, on the 18th instant, Joseph Charles Bainbridge, infant son of Lieut. W. Boye, 23d Regiment N. I., aged four months.

At Bombay, on the 16th October, Cecilia, widow of the late Lieut. Major, and youngest daughter of James Burnes, Esq., Montrose, Scotland.

At Ahmednuggur, on the 16th October, Elizabeth, second daughter of J. Webb, Esq., civil service, aged 14 months and 7 days.

In the Fort, Bombay, on Thursday the 22d October, J. N. Pinkerton, Esq., Assistant Surgeon, aged 23 years.

At Byculla, on Monday the 19th October, Henry Alderson Woodhouse, Esq., Solicitor to the Court of Petty Sessions, and Registrar of the Diocese, aged 36 years.

At Mhow, on the 16th October, Susan Mary, the infant daughter of Mr. Sippe, Master of the Band 2d Light Cavalry, aged 29 days.

BENGAL.

MARRIAGE.—At Hazareebaugh, on the 14th September, by the Reverend T. E. Allen, B. A., Captain A. T. Wilson, 2d European Regiment, to Margaret, youngest Daughter of the late Joseph Smith, Esq. of Chearn.

BIRTHS.—At Calcutta, on the 9th September, the Lady of Henry Sill, Esq. Civil Surgeon of Hameerpoor, of a Daughter.

At Calcutta, on the 14th September, the Lady of R. Mosely Thomas, Esq. of a Son.

At Ghazeepore, on the 7th September, the Lady of E. Piploe Smith, Esq., Civil Service, of a Daughter.

At Darjeeling, on the 28th August, the Wife of Assistant Surgeon J. T. Pearson, of a Son.

At Dibrooghur, Upper Assam, on the 1st September the Lady of Lieutenant Percy Eld, 2d in command Assam Light Infantry, of a Daughter.

At Horral, on the 12th September, the Lady of the Reverend James Bowyer, of a Daughter.

At Monghyr, on the 6th September, the Wife of J. W. Caston, Esq. Merchant, of a Son.

At Comillah, on the 5th September, the Lady of A. T. Annand, Esq., Civil Service, of a Son.

At Calcutta, on the 17th September, the Lady o H. Alexander, Esq., Civil Service, of a Son.

At Dinapore, on the 15th September, the Lady of Captain Rutherford, 28th Regiment Native Infantry, of a daughter.

At Meerut, on the 30th August, the Lady of Captain Osborn, Assistant Commissary General, of a daughter.

At Mussooree, on the 23d August, the Lady of Vincent Eyre, Esq., of a son.

At Calcutta, on the 18th September, the Lady of J. Welsh, Esq., of a daughter.

At Mirzapore, on the 11th September, the Lady of Wm. Gordon, Esq., M. D., of a son.

At Noacolly, on the 14th September, the Lady of R. B. Garrett, Esq., Civil Service, of a daughter.

At Cawnpore, on the 24th August, the Lady of Frederick James Alexander, Esq., 8th Cavalry, of a son.

At Calcutta, on Monday morning, the 22d September, the Lady of G. R. French, Esq, of a son, still-born.

At No. 13, Chowringhee Road, on the 22d September, the Lady of of W. Rainey. Esq., of a son.

At Dacca, on the 18th September, the Lady of H. D. H. Fergusson, Esq., Civil Service, of a son and heir.

At Calcutta, on the 25th September, the Lady of the Reverend H. S. Fisher, a of son.

At Berhampore, on the 18th September, the Lady of Lieutenant Brignell, 69th Native Infantry, of a son.

At Mussoorie, on the 13th September, the lady of Captain Sandeman, 33d Regiment Native Infantry, of a daughter.

At Simla, on the 13th September, the Lady of Lieutenant G. P. Thomas, Adjutant, 64th Regiment, of a son.

At Landour, on the 14th September, the Lady of W. Conolly, Esq., Civil Service, of a son.

At Barrackpore, on the 26th September, the lady of H. M. Tweddell, Esq., of a son.

At Diggah, Dinapore, on the 25th September, the Lady of Lieutenant George Parker, 7th N. I., of a son.

At Calcutta, on the 3d October, the lady of captain M. Chaplin, of a son.

At Malacca, on Thursday, the 27th August, the lady of the Reverend J. Legge, of a daughter

At Calcutta, on the 6th October, the lady of M. S. Owen, Esq., of a daughter.

At Cawnpore, on the 27th September, the lady of A. Speirs, Esq., civil service, of a daughter.

At Lucknow, on the 28th September, the lady of captain A. Hodges, 23d Regiment Native Infantry, of a son.

At Muttra, the lady of captain A. L. Campbell, 1st Cavalry, of a daughter.

At Penang, on Monday, the 31st August, the lady of R. F. Hall, Esq., of a daughter.

At Calcutta, on the 14th October, the lady of B. J. Deverell, Esq., of a daughter.

At Simlah, on the 24th September, the lady of Wm. Moncton, Esq., of the Civil Service, of a daughter.

At Allyghur, on the 3d October, the lady of Lieut. Geo. Warren Stokes, 59th Regt. N. I., of a son.

At Almorah, on the morning of the 4th October, the lady of Captain John McDonail, 61st N. I., of a son.

At Almorah, on the 5th of October, the lady of Lieut. Innis, 61st Regt. N. I. of a daughter.

At Allahabad, on Friday, the 9th October, the lady of Lieut. Channer, Commanding Ordnance, of a daughter.

DEATHS.—At Calcutta on the 8th September, James Perkins, infant Son of Mr. H. P. Sturgis, U. S. Consul at Manilla, aged 10 months and 10 days.

At Calcutta, on the 9th September. Captain M. McCaskill, of the Ship Mountaineer, aged 27 years.

At Serampore, on the 13th September, Mrs. Amelia Phillot, widow of the late Dr. George Phillot, of the Honorable East India Company's Service, aged 56 years.

At Purneah, on the evening of the 10th September, George Palmer, Esq., aged 44 years. His loss will be mourned by thousands of the poor.

At Chinsurah, on the 25th September, D. A. Overbeck, Esq. aged 76 years; deeply regretted by every member of his family, and all his friends; the death of this truly excellent gentleman, long known and invariably respected and beloved as the last Dutch Governor of Chinsurah, will be deeply felt by the residents of Hooghly, both Native and European.

At Goruckpoor, on the 15th September, Captain Charles Stevens Thomas, aged 40 years, formerly of the Bark Colonel Young.

At Allyghur, on the 11th September, on his way to Mussourie, on Medical Certificate, Ensign G. W. Alexander, 69th Regiment Native Infantry, aged 21 years and 10 months, deeply and sincerely regretted by his brother officers.

At Calcutta, on Monday, the 28th September, Henry Peile Bell, Esq., M. D., Assistant Surgeon Bengal Establishment, late Garrison Surgeon, Fort William.

At Malda, on Sunday, the 13th September, John Wilfred Bateman, Esq., aged 44 years.

At Singiah, on the 22d September, Alexander Ronald, Esq., of Dumaree, Gorruckpore, aged 30 years.

At Sea, on board the ship Hashmy. on the 11th August, of Dysentery, Captain G. Nicolls, A. D. C. Her Majesty's 21st Regiment.

At Dinapore, on the 22d September, Brevet Captain Jones, of Her Majesty's 16th Foot, much regretted by his brother Officers.

At Dinapore, on the 24th September, Captain Colley, of Her Majesty's 16th Regiment—never was Officer more beloved nor his death more sincerely lamented.

At the House of Robert Hunter Esq., Bangkok, Siam, on the 13th July, James Smith, Esq., son of Mr. Robert Smith, of Paisley aged 30 years.

At Calcutta, on the 10th October, after a lingering illness of six days Mr. A. P. Jordon, son of the late Paul Jordon, Esq., aged 16 years, 7 months and 4 days, deeply and sincerely regretted.

At sea, on board the Reliance, on the 8th of April last, Henry Dumergue, Esq., of the Madras Civil Service.

MADRAS.

MARRIAGE.—At Madras, on the 17th Instant, by the Reverend R. K. Hamilton. G. M. Swinton, Esq. M. C. S. to Mary, third Daughter of G. L. Prendergast, Esq. of the Bombay Civil Service.

Do. At St. Stephen's Church, Ootacamund, on Tuesday Sept. 22nd, by the Lord Bishop of Madras, Hatley Frere, Esq., M. C. S., to Theodora Amelia Mary, eldest daughter of the Lord Bishop of Madras, and Mrs. Trevor Spencer.

BIRTHS.—At Ossoor, on the 9th instant, the lady of J. D. Gleig, Esq., of a son.

On the 15th August last, the Lady of Lieutenant F. H. Sansom, 42nd Regiment N. I., of a daughter.

At the Presidency, on the 22nd Sept. the Lady of James Shaw, Esq. of a son.

At Trichinopoly, on the 17th of Sept. the lady of A. P. Onslow, Esq., of a daughter.

At Ootacamund, on the 23rd Sept., the lady of F. Copleston, Esq, M. C. S. of a son

At Secunderabad, on the 21st September, the lady of Captain Sir C. W. Burdett Bart. 41st N. I., of a daughter.

At Bellary, on the morning of the 19th Sept., the lady of C. C. Linton, Esq., Assistant Surgeon, 5th Regiment Light Cavalry, of a daughter.

At Bellary, on the 24th Sept. the lady of Captain Wilkinson, 39th Regiment N. I., of a daughter.

At Palamcottah, on Sunday morning the 27th September, the wife of the Revd. J. Thomas of a son.

DEATH.—At Tangatoor, on the 1st October, Captain G. W. Moore. 3rd Light Infantry.

At Vellore, on the 24th Sept. Charles McMurdo, youngest son of Major Dods, 13th Regiment N. I., aged 6 years and 7 months.

At Sea, in the Madras Roads, on board the Ship *Seringapatam*, on the 26th September, Mary Elizabeth, the beloved wife of F. B. Elton, Esq. of the Madras Civil Service.

At Wocherry, on the 30th Sept. 1840, Lieutenant colonel R. L. Highmoor of the 3rd Light cavalry.

At Nellore on the 30th Sept. 1840, Lieutenant J. F. Elliott of the 2nd N. V. B.

COLOMBO.

MARRIAGES.—At Matura, 10th September 1840, Mr. Charles William Poulier, son of G. P. Poulier, Esq., late Magistrate of Belligam, to Miss Susanna Priscella Eliza Vesser, the eldest Daughter of G. A. Vesser Esq., Proctor of the Hon'ble the Supreme Court, and also of the District Courts of Matura, Galle, and Tangalle.

On Monday the 21st Sept., at St. Peter's Church, Fort, by the Venerable the Archdeacon, John Robert Graham Pattison, Lieutenant Ceylon Rifle Regiment to Eliza Johanna, Daughter of E. Waring, Esq., Ceylon Civil Service.

BIRTH At Upland's Colombo, on the 19th September, the Lady of the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Carr, of a daughter.

AFFGHANISTAN.

DELHI GAZETTE EXTRAORDINARY, SEPTEMBER 26

Anticipated Advance of Dost Mahomed towards Cabul.

As several days will elapse before the publication of our next issue, we hasten to lay before our readers a scrap of news which may be depended upon as authentic. Dost Mahomed appears inclined to measure his strength with us. We mentioned in our last, that a son of the Ex-Ruler had made a dour upon Bajgah, but had been repulsed, principally by some Jan Baj horse (not San Baz) the corps raised by Captain Hart, chiefly composed of men who had formerly been in Dost Mahomed's service, they behaved very well indeed and cut up the Cavalry of the Enemy; a retreat, in case of another attack, was expected, and has taken place in consequence of the Dost reinforced by the treacherous Wullee of Kholoom, having appeared in large force, it is said with 10,000 men in the vicinity of Baj-gha. The Shah's 4th Cavalry with two other Companies under Lieutenant Golding from Sygban have therefore retreated on Bameean, and it is feared that a great part of their supplies have been left behind. Dost Mahomed's plan is said to be to move down on Cabul by the Bameean road; but Military men think that this is a mere demonstration and that his chief force being at Goree he will come by the Gooreebund pass into Kohistan leaving Bameean on the right rear. The 35th N. I. with 100 of Anderson's Horse left Cabul on the 6th Instant to strengthen Bameean, and 300 more of the latter, a Squadron of 2d Cavalry and two guns under Fraser march immediately to Charekur, about 30 miles north of Cabool, to watch the proceedings in that quarter. The Kudjiah force moves on to Cabool without delay. Every precaution is apparently taken, but the force at Cabool will, of course, be much weakened by all these detachments, and it is feared that Dost Mahomed will gain a large accession to his force in the vallies of Kohistan, where the people are more favorably inclined to him than to Shah Sooja, the road is open, the country abounds in gardens, and a plentiful harvest has just been cut, while, were he to proceed by Bameean, he would have to cut his way through our troops in he passes.

This is all the news we have at present, and it is exciting enough. The policy of Mr. Lord in sending out so small a detachment in advance, beyond Bameean, is very much censured. The position at Bajgah is said to be quite untenable, as it could be turned by enemies or treacherous friends, as happened in Captain Hay's case. It was prophecied by some of our Military friends that on our quitting Bameean with an inferior force some reverse would happen, and a retreat under the present circumstances is unfortunate. It is feared that our few friendly chiefs will fall a sacrifice to the Ex-Rulers vengeance and the effect on the country will be dreadful. We shall, no doubt, have other particulars before next Wednesday.

Captain Vibart 3d Light Cavalry has proceeded to the provinces on general leave.

A private of H. M.'s 13th was on the 3d Instant found murdered on the road a short distance from the Cabul side of the Camp. The head and right hand all but severed from the body and a shot wound through the abdomen. The unfortunate man bore an excellent character for steadiness and sobriety for the last 15 years; it is not long ago that an Officer's servant was murdered in a similar manner in the same spot.

Shah Soojah has turned his Earless Minister (Moolah Skakoor) out of office.

The Citizens of Cabul are represented in the greatest state of excitement caused by the near approach of the Ameer, and do not disguise their joy.

The Shah's troops and the Jambazes are represented as having behaved very gallantly in the affair at Bajgah, the reported loss on our side is one man killed and 9 or 10 wounded and the enemy had 40 killed and a great many wounded. That we may be in time for the dawk, we leave any remarks for another opportunity,

Nothing has lately been heard of Captain Abbott. Lieutenant Shakespear it is said, started for Oremburg. with the Russian captives, or if not gone himself, has caused them to be sent forward, we fear this will not do.

We have no further news from Quetta, but bazar reports, of course not of the most favourable description, abound, they even, go so far as to assert the capture of Sukker; but we feel convinced, that our next accounts from the arrival of European and Native Regiments at that place will be favorable.

We observe by last night's General Orders that Colonel Wymer is appointed to the 38th N. I. Colonel Chalmers removing to the 21st N. I. The officers of the 38th on duty at other stations and with other regiments, are, at their own requests allowed to join their regiment in Sciude.

Delhi Gazette Office, Wednesday, 7th October, 2 P. M.

DEFEAT OF DOST MAHOMED.

After our Papers had been dispatched, we received the following important intelligence from Cabul, dated 20th September, and though we have but few particulars, and the letter has been written in the greatest haste, there is no doubt of its authenticity.

Six Companies of Infantry, Garbett's Troop of Horse Artillery, and four or five hundred Sowars attacked the Ex-Ruler's whole Army, amounting to 10,000 men, headed by the Dost and the Wullee of Kholum in person, and gave them a complete beating.

Dost Mahomed's only gun, his Nukarus and Standards are Captured and he is wounded. The deserters from Captain Hopkin's Regiment came with the enemy's force and got famously cut up, no quarter being shewn them.

No mention is made of the amount of killed and wounded, but Lieutenant LeGeyt is said to be among the latter.

Our troops pursued the flying enemy for seven miles. This is glorious news and will serve as a set off to the other unfortunate affair nothing could exceed the energy and bravery of the troops engaged in the attack, all we want now are further particulars, which we shall not fail to place before our subscribers the moment we get them. The date of the engagement is not given.

We find we are too late to dispatch the Postscript in our papers, most of which have already been sent from the Dawk Office.

DELHI GAZETTE, OCTOBER 14.

Our Postcript of last Wednesday, will have informed our readers of defeat the first of Dost Mahomed. and we now present them with some further particulars. The Dost, is said, by letters reaching to the 23d Sept., to be halting at Syghan and it is supposed that he means to make a further stand there, for which place 6 Companies of the 35th N. I. some of the Shah's Goorkhas and 6 guns were about to start and to give him, of course, a second drubbing. It is pleasing to see that no other Affghans have imitated Captain Hopkin's levy. Our loss is said to be four killed, and we have fourteen wounded. We subjoin a letter from one of our correspondents:—

Camp "Cabul," Sunday, 20th Sept. 1840.

"I can scarcely see for the smoke issuing from our guns which are now rattling forth a Royal salute in honor of a most brilliant and complete victory gained by a small Detachment of British Troops over the combined forces of Dost Mahomed Khan and the Wullee of "Koolum" on the morning of the 18th instant, in which the former was severely wounded, leaving the three sirdars and 500 men dead on the field together *with the whole* of his Camp equipage, baggage, standards, *kettle drums* and the only heavy piece of Ordnance he had brought into the Field with him—all of which were captured by the Detachment.

It appears that on the evening of the 17th instant, Brigadier Dennie was informed that the Ameer's advanced guard had actually arrived to within sight of "Bameean." The following morning the Brigadier took out a party (consisting of 270 of the 35th N. I. 230 of the Shah's Goorkha Battalion, some of the

Shah's 2d Horse, Captain Hart's Corps of Jaun bauzes and two of the Horse Artillery Guns) to reconnoitre the enemy. When, after moving out a short distance, to his no small surprise he found himself suddenly thrown in front of Dost Mahomed Khan himself at the head of an Army of some 8,000 men. The Brigadier instantly determined on risking action and directed our guns to open which they with such eminent precison as to throw the whole of the enemy into the greatest confusion. They however collected and came boldly down to the charge,—were repulsed—rallied—and charged in a most ferocious manner, but unfortunately for them the valour of the British was a degree too great to admit of any impression being made on them and they drove this multitude before them like a flock of Doombahs. The action lasted for some time when the combined forces finding it useless to make any further attempts took to flight carrying their wounded hero along with them.

Brigadier Dennie reports in the highest terms of the conduct of the troops which he says, is beyond all praise. The little Goorkhas acted their part of the play with their accustomed bravery, and the Jaunbauze Corps is also spoken of as having behaved remarkably well—indeed it is unnecessary to make any remarks on the conduct of the Troops, the numbers that were opposed to them alone, speak volumes for them.

The company of Captain Hopkin's Affghan Corps which ran away with their arms (new pattern musket) and accoutrements to the Dost acted as Light Infantry and fired at us in great style, they were however marked, and it is to be hoped that but few of them escaped—some of them on being overtaken in the flight asked for quarter, but that was out of the question.

This gallant Officer (Captain H.) marched out of this not very long ago in Command of a Corps of (Macnaghten's own) Affghans and returned yesterday *without a man*. Who would not take the Command of a Corps of Affghan ?

A flaming order is now going the round of Camp congratulating the Troops on this brilliant affair. The loss on our side is not yet known, the official despatches not having arrived. Lieutenant Legeyt, of, the Bombay Army, is the only Officer mentioned, swounded. Lieutenant Golding's horse was shot dead under him.

Colonel Orchard is on his way to Cabul with the European Regiment. The day before yesterday an express arrived from that officer, stating that he had been attacked, and was surrounded by rascals, and that in consequence of the number of men sick, he was unable to protect the column on the line of march. The General instantly ordered off a squadron of the 2nd Cavalry, and a company of the 37th Regiment. Native Infantry, to the Colonel's assistance—what a state to have a European Regiment in at the actual seat of war.

On the arrival of the European Regiment at Cabul, a force is to move out under General Sir R. Sale into the "Khoistan"—the party is to consist of H. M's. 13th Light Infantry, two Squadrons of Cavalry—the Flank Companies of the 37th Regiment N. I. two Companies of the 27th Regiment N. I., and though last, not least, four of Abbott's guns. The country is full of forts and walled villages, and you will doubtless hear of some fun. One of the chiefs (Sultan Mahomed) is a powerful Barukzie, nearly related to the Ex-Ruler, and from his having a strong-hold, and the command of some 10,000 Khoistanee match-lock men, it is supposed he will shew good fight.

The want of carriage bas been the cause of the delay in the European Regiment not having reached this before, as they were ordered up Express. The 48th N. I., are still at Kudjiah unable to move from the same cause.

The native troops are said to be very sickly and the 37th N. I. have nearly 100 men in Hospital most of them with fevers.

General Nott has marched for Kelat with two 18 pounder battering guns.

Lieutenant Shakespeare had actually left Khiva with all the Russian slaves, &c. he could collect. There are no accounts of Captain Abbott's progress.

The following order and letter regarding the late gallant affair at Kudjiah, have been handed to us, and we gladly give them prominent insertion :—

Camp Kudjiah, 19th August, 1840.

"Detachment Orders—Lieutenant-Colonel Wheeler, C. B. offers his hearty gratulations to the troops under his command, and, more particularly, to the gallant body which he had the honor of leading into action, this morning, on the complete success of the expedition.

He begs to offer his thanks to all engaged, European and Native, and to assure them, that it was a proud and grateful sight to him, to see the native troops vieing with their European Brethren. He deeply regrets the loss which has attended the operations of the morning, but it was not to be expected, that four Forts could be assailed by the gate without loss.

He begs to offer his thanks to Dr. Nisbet 48th N. I. for his zealous and prompt aid to all requiring it.

The Lieutenant-Colonel will not fail to bring the whole day's work to the favorable notice of the Major General Commanding."

To LIEUT-COLONEL WHEELER, C. B.
48TH NATIVE INFANTRY.
Commanding at Kudjiah.

SIR,—I have laid before the Major General Commanding, your letter N. 24 of the 24th instant, giving further detail of your operations against the Wuzeerees on the morning of the 19th instant, and I have now the honor to convey to you, and to the Officers and men under your command, the expression of the Major General's high sense of the service performed on that occasion.

The Major General desires me to say, that your dispositions for the attack appear to have been highly judicious, and to have been followed up with a spirit and gallantry, which led to the results, highly creditable to the Officers and men engaged, and greatly beneficial to the public interests in that quarter.

I am desired to inform you that the Major General has communicated these his sentiments, to the Government, and I am directed to request, that you will express the same to the troops under your command. I have the honor to be sir,

Your obedient servant,
J. DOUGLAS, *Captain.*
A. A. G,

Assistant Adjutant General's Office.
Camp Cabool, 27th August, 1840.

CALCUTTA COURIER OCTOBER 10.

GLORIOUS NEWS.—It is again all up with Dhost Mahomed. Having with him 6,000 men and relying upon his numerical superiority, he ventured to stand the hazard of the die near Bamean. Brigadier Dennie had with him only about 500 men, consisting of two hundred of the Goorka Battalion, and a few artillerymen, with one gun and one howitzer under Lieut. Mackenzie, but with these he thrashed the Dost totally. The latter is dangerously wounded, and 500 of his men were killed. We have no further particulars to give at present, nor time this evening to descant upon the moral effect of this success, now that wars and the rumours of war are rife.

The above intelligence may be depended upon. It had not reached Cabool on the 13th ultimo.

Since writing the above, the following has been issued officially :

SECRET DEPARTMENT,
THE 10TH OCTOBER, 1840.

The Governor General in Council has great satisfaction in giving publicity to the annexed copy of a despatch from Major General Sir Willoughby Cotton, K. C. B. and K. C. H, Commanding Troops in Afghanistan, announcing a brilliant success gained by a party of the 25th Regiment N. I. and of H. M. Shah Soojah's Troops, over Dost Mahomed Khan and his Oosbeg Confederates.

By order of the Right Hon'ble the Governor General in Council.

H. TORRENS,
Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of India.

Camp Cabul, 20th September, 1840.

SIR,—I have the greatest satisfaction in apprising you for the information of the Governor General, that I have this morning received accounts from Brigadier Dennie, dated the 18th instant, of a most brilliant action which took place on that day, wherein the Brigadier, with 230 of the 35th N. I., 270 of the Goorkha Corps; 2 guns, in conjunction with a party of Captain Anderson's Cavalry, the Jaunbazes and a few men of Captain Conolly's escort, totally routed the combined forces under Dost Mahummud Khan, and the Walee of Khoolum, wounding the former, and capturing his Tents, Kettle-Drums, Baggage, some Standards, and the only Gun he brought into the Field (a large 16-pounder) with a further loss to the enemy of 500 killed, and a proportionable number of wounded.

The Brigadier speaks in the highest terms of the conduct of the Troops of all Arms engaged, which I shall fully detail when the official report reaches me: the loss on our side, the Brigadier mentions, as comparatively small. Lieut. LeGeyt of the Cavalry, and Captain Hart of the Jaunbazes, are the only Officers, his private letter names, as wounded.

The flight is represented as complete.

Brigadier Dennie's decision and judgment, in immediately with the force, though small, which he had with him, attacking the enemy, deserves in my pinion the highest praise.

This action will have the best effect and be the means of tranquillizing the spirit of insurrection which was rife in various parts of the country, and of effectually destroying all influence Dost Mahummud might have hoped to have excited. The official report shall be transmitted the moment it reaches me.

I have, &c.
(Signed) WILLOUGHBY COTTON,
Major General,
Commanding in Affghanistan.

CALCUTTA ENGLISHMAN, OCTOBER 11.

We rejoice to have it in our power to convey to our readers intelligence of the complete defeat of Dost Mahomed's force by a comparatively small detachment under the command of Brigadier Dennie, C. B.

It has already been stated that the Brigadier had marched to Bamean to the relief of that place.

It appears that on the 17th ultimo, the Brigadier received intelligence, that parties of the enemy were entering the valley from the defile in his front, about 6 miles from Bamean. Wishing to draw them well into his hands, he did not however proceed against them immediately.—Learning, however, that they, were attacking a friendly fort, and feeling the importance of protecting those who relied upon British faith the Brigadier at once proceeded to drive them off. According to Brigadier Dennie's information there were only some hundreds of the enemy in the valley, and he therefore only took out with him about a third of the garrison of Bamean, with a gun and howitzer under Lieut. Mackenzie. After driving in the advanced party, (as it proved to be) who had pushed on to within 2 or 3 miles of our camp, the Brigadier found to his surprise an army in his front. It was too late then to send back for reinforcement, and besides would have delayed the movement and checked the forward feeling that all were filled with. Moreover the Brigadier felt that the smaller the number of troops the greater would be the honor of the victory. It appeared that the enemy had got possession of the chain of forts before the British reached the mouth of the defile. They drew up and attempted to maintain or make a stand at each with the main body, their wings crowned the hills on either side. In dislodging them from the latter, the Goorkahs suffered, but they are reported to have done their work well, and have won great credit. The practice of Lieut. Mackenzie is stated to have been beautiful. After four or five volleys from the two guns, seeing our steady and rapid advance, the enemy lost heart; their *deroute* became general, and they fled in a mass to the gorge.

The Brigadier then let slip all the Cavalry on them, 80 of Captain Anderson's, 200 of the Jan Bazes, and some Suwars of Captain Connolly's escort, and Dr. Lord's, about 40 or 50 more. They cut up great numbers of the Usbecs, which chiefly, if not wholly, composed the allied force. A great many of Captain Hopkins's men, who had deserted, were also killed or wounded. They were seen plainly drawn up as Light Infantry, and extended in front.

The pursuit continued about 4 miles up the defile; the enemy were scattered in all direction over the Hills, and not more than 200 were last seen with the Dost. The Dost is severely wounded himself in the thigh, and he had a very narrow escape, as also had his son Mahomed Ufzal Khan, and the Wallee. Our trophies are the gun (fellow to one taken at Urgandee) the Dost's kettle drums and the whole of his tents, camp, and which the Jan Bazes pillaged with murderous voracity. Five hundred of the enemy were killed, with a proportionable number wounded. The number of the enemy is computed, from various reports about 6,000. There were with Brigadier Dennie but 230 of the 35th N. I. and 270 Goorkhas—Captain Anderson's Horse were forward and have acquired quite a fame in the charge. Lieutenant LeGeyt and Major Hart are the only two officers wounded—the first badly. Captain Connolly and Mr. Rattray volanteered for the service, and gave every aid in their power. Captain Shortreed, the Brigade Major, is also reputed as very active, zealous, and intelligent, and in short the Brigadier says every body was full of ardour, and at the same time comported themselves with coolness and steadiness.

CHINA.

WE hasten to lay before our readers an Extra of "THE CANTON PRESS" of the 1st of August, received by the *Rose*, from China 28th July and Anjeer 3rd Sept. containing an account of the taking of the Island of Chusan, and the operations of the Fleet. The first blow is struck and happily may it prove an earnest of future success.

CANTON PRESS EXTRA, AUGUST 1.

Through the kindness of friends we are enabled to give a great many interesting details, concerning the taking of Chusan, and we hasten to bring them before our readers in an extra. We have seen a good many letters from Chusan but the communication from X., and the extracts we publish contain, we think, pretty nearly all that is at present known of the affairs of the north. Some letters we have seen speak of the Island of Chusan as being extremely fertile, with beautiful scenery, and cultivated all over. The population seems to be chiefly agricultural, nor does there appear to be any town or even village of any importance, with the exception of Tinghae. The population is distributed in small hamlets of from five to twenty or thirty houses. The produce of the island seems to be chiefly grain, the crop which would fall in the middle of August. Each hamlet cultivated a small patch of tea, apparently for home consumption only. Very little live stock was found on the island.

The Chinese government seems to be by no means inclined to accede to the demands of the English, in fact they have hitherto refused receiving all written communications, and should their disposition not change, it may be expected that a long time will elapse before a regular trade with this country can again be carried on.

Chusan, 18th July. 1840.

On the first we were at anchor at Buffalo island, whither we have got without any accident, but from there to Chusan-harbour there were a good many, such as carrying away jibbooms, ships falling foul of each other, etc. In the channel into Chusan harbour there is a rock under water in the middle of a very narrow passage (which Horsburgh mentions in his directory) but the charts are not to be depended upon. The *Atalanta* steamer with Capt. Ross was sent in to survey it, and in running in under easy steam, went right on top of it, but without sustaining injury. The next morning the same vessel towing the *Wellesley* got on top of it again, and the *Wellesley* after her; both got off easy without any damage. They then stationed two boats, one on the rock, and the other on the point to the eastward of it, for the transports to pass between. We got in here on the evening of the 4th with all the men of war The Commodore sent for the mandarines of the junks and troops on board of the *Wellesley*, and demanded the surrender of the Island, but they told him they would not do so, but make every resistance in their power to prevent him from taking it. He then gave them till noon next day, and when the time had expired, he fired one shot at the mandarin house, which was immediately returned from all the junks, and the guns they had mounted facing the town, which was a signal for the whole of the men of war to open their fire on them, and it was a capital sight, for in two minutes, junks, guns, and the whole of the fortified place were deserted, and soldiers flying in all directions, (they were not very numerous outside the city.) The troops were then immediately landed and found the city not surrendered, so waited till the artillery was landed and drawn up before the walls before the outskirts of the place were taken charge of. The Chinese fired one or two shots at them, which were returned by some shots and shells from four pieces that were landed, which must have astonished them a little, as they were thrown beautifully right amongst the soldiers on the walls. The next morning, when making preparations to storm it, it was found deserted, not only by the mandarines but all the inhabitants, so they had only to walk in and take possession. It is a strong place, and if well fortified, would have given us some trouble; but they had only a few old guns in it. There is one very fine long brass gun made by Richard Phillips in 1601, but the Chinese were so frightened they did not fire it, although it was pointed right at the *Alligator*, and would have done her some harm, as it had a tremendous charge in it. The Admiral did not arrive till the next day—one of the Steamers went out for him, and left the *Melville* outside, but sent the steamer out for her two or three days after, and in coming in run upon the sunken rock, and knocked a hole in her bottom they, are now discharging all their guns and stores and going to heave her down, pumps constantly going to keep her free. The *Blonde* frigate, in coming up, went into Amoy with some instructions from the Admiral, & on sending a boat on shore with a flag of truce she was fired at, so the boat returned, and they canonaded the city and forts for two hours, and then left them all knocked in pieces. On her arrival here she was sent in company with the *Queen*, *Conway*, *Cruiser*, and *Algerine*, to the city of Ningpo-foo with a chop to the Emperor for the mandarines to forward to him, and if they would not do so, they intended to level the city. But I suppose they were afraid of getting the same benefit as Chusan, so immediately promised to forward it, and supply the men of war with anything they wanted. No one knows what is going on, except the Nobs here, so we can only make surmises. But I think the Admiral will get no satisfaction till he gives them a good thrashing. As for Chusan, the report is that the Emperor says we can keep it, and has cut off all communication with it and the rest of the empire, but I think this a mere report. There were not more than 30 or 40 men killed at Chusan. The troops were all landed the first day, but the 49th has been sent back on board again; all the other troops are on shore, except some of the 18th which arrived only a few days ago in the *Bremer* and *Alalevie*. Brigadier Burrell, has been appointed Governor of Chusan, and has taken up his quarters in the head mandarin house; there have also been made a good many other appointments. I have no more at present to say about Chusan, except that we have very pleasant weather here.

Extracts from a letter dated Chusan, 11th July.

"There are sentries posted all round the City, and no one can enter without a pass, neither are the people allowed to take out their property as it is impossible to tell whether the actual owners, come for it or not. We have been doing everything in our power to induce the people to return to the city, but at present have not succeeded. They are dreadfully frightened, and the contrast is very great compared with their former behaviour. They now, instead of abusing us, and pelting us with stones, actually tremble when they see a foreigner, and make all sorts of salams.

"The Governor of the city of Tinghae received a shot in the thigh which killed him on the spot, and the people say that is the reason why the city was given up. The number of war-junks taken, and none escaped, I should suppose to be about thirty.

"The harbour, though small, is good and sheltered from all winds; 60 sail of vessels might ride here well, but the entrance is bad, on account of very deep water, and strong tides and eddies rendering the ships quite unmanageable.

"Several Opium-vessels are lying outside, but the Admiral will not allow them to come into the harbour."

"These islands are very beautiful, and populous; much trade must pass through the numerous channels, but they are now completely deserted, and of the myriads of fishing junks which met us upon our arrival, not one is now to be seen; the arrangements made by our authorities do not appear to have given confidence to the natives, and the mandarins are fulminating edicts all over the islands."

CORRESPONDENCE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE CANTON PRESS.

Dear Sir,

The long looked for steamer from Chusan arrived last night, and having received by her several letters from gentlemen in the fleet, I have gleaned a few items of intelligence for you, which may be interesting to your distant readers.

It appears that H. M. S. *Wellesley* 74, bearing the broad pennant of Commodore Sir Gordon Bremer and that portion of the expedition which left these waters on the 24th of June arrived in Chusan harbour and cast anchor before Tinghae, the capital, in the afternoon of the 4th July. That same evening the Commodore held a conference with several of the principal Chinese civil and military officers, when a very few words were sufficient to explain how the case stood. They were told that the British forces had come to Chusan with the intention of immediately taking possession of the place, the government of which Sir Gordon Bremer required them to resign into his hands without making resistance, as that would only increase their difficulties and bring evil upon an unoffending and quiet people who would have every protection for person and property afforded them under the British flag. The Mandarins declined giving any definite answer until they held a consultation on shore, telling the Commodore that a surrender of the place without a blow would most certainly cost them their heads, but they would communicate the result of their deliberations to him during the night. At daylight next morning (no letter having been received from the authorities on shore) preparations for war were distinctly visible from the ships, but Sir Gordon Bremer, unwilling to drive matters to extremities, and hoping to effect his object without having recourse to hostilities, waited till noon before making any demonstration. One o'clock came, but no answer from the Mandarins. To wait longer was useless. A shot was fired over the town from the *Wellesley*, which was answered from the walls and a fleet of war junks in the Bay. Another shot from the flag ship gave the signal to engage, when a few broadsides from the men of war laid all opposition low. The Marines and a detachment of military were then landed, who immediately took possession of the suburbs, and the British standard was planted on the hights above the City under a Royal salute. Thus fell Chusan on Sunday the 5th of July, and one more settlement in the far east was added to the British Crown. On landing, the troops found the suburb almost entirely deserted by the inhabitants, who had fled in consternation so soon as the firing commenced, and taken refuge in the town which is situated about a mile inland, and which it was expected would have to be taken by storm, the next morning, as it is surrounded by a canal and a strong wall; but when the soldiers marched up on the 6th, it also was found abandoned, by all but *one man* who was holding up a board with this inscription. "Save us "for the sake of our women and children." It is needless to say that he *was* saved, and through him every encouragement given to the people to return to their homes. A fire broke out unfortunately the following morning in the lower town, but through the exertions of the troops was soon got under, and order restored in the place. When the steamer left on the 21st all was quiet, but no disposition shewn on the part of the natives to return to their former abodes. Colonel Burrell of the 11th Royal Irish had been appointed Governor of Chusan. The island is represented as most fertile, well watered and cultivated in every direction, and a delightful climate. It would appear to have been densely populous, and it is to be hoped that the natives will ere long take courage and come back to live among the red bristled barbarians, for all those who remain are, it seems, most friendly and accommodating to the new-comers. Provisions not very plentiful at present. The Admiral and Capt. Elliot had been at Ningpo, where I hear the Mandarins refused to receive and forward the Secretary of State's communication to the Peking Government, and they were about to proceed north when the *Enterprize* left. At Amoy the Chinese had fired on a flag of truce from the *Blonde* Frigate, which led to the destruction of the Forts at the entrance of the harbour there. Ningpo is blockaded, and another squadron had gone to blockade the Yang tse kiang leading to Nanking.

We have now commenced the war against China, but where and when will it end? No one that I have seen letters from, seems to expect a settlement of affairs this season. The monsoon will turn against us in a couple of months more, and then where are we?

Your's truly,
X.

OFFICIAL NEWS.

Captain Osborne came from China to Singapore in the *Kitty*, where he left her and came on in the *Childers*. He brought nothing with him but the despatch bag, but there were abundance of letters in the mail on board the *Kitty*. It is provoking and tantalizing to learn this, but there is some comfort in knowing she may be expected to arrive hourly, as she was to leave Singapore the morning after the *Childers* came away.

We shall not at present attempt to give any further items of intelligence relative to the expedition, as we are enabled to give the following, issued officially this evening.

Secret Department, the 7th October 1840.—The Right Hon'ble the Governor General of India in Council is pleased to direct, that Extracts from a despatch from Major General G. Burrell, Commanding the Military Force in the China Seas, be published for general information, announcing the occupation of the Island of Chusan on the East Coast of China, by a portion of the force under his command.

By order of the Right Hon'ble the Governor General of India in Council.

H. TORRENS,
Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of India.

Brigade Head Quarters, City of Tinghaehaeen, July 18th, 1840.

TO HIS EXCELLENCY THE RIGHT HON'BLE EARL AUCKLAND, G. C. B.,
Governor General of India, &c. &c. &c.

MY LORD,—I have the honor to acquaint your Lordship, that on the 4th instant, H. M. Ships "*Wellesley*," "*Conway*," and "*Alligator*," (to the former of which I had transferred Brigade Head Quarters, in compliance with the wishes of Sir Gordon Bremer) with the Troop Ship "*Rattlesnake*," and two Transports, arrived in the anchorage of Chusan Harbour: the Ships of War taking up a position in front of a Hill, upon which there was a large Temple or Joss House.

In the evening, a summons was sent to the Admiral, who was also Governor of the Chusan group of Islands, calling upon him to surrender the Island, and soliciting him to do so, that blood might not be shed in useless opposition.

The Officers bearing the summons returned with the Chinese Admiral to the *Wellesley*, accompanied by two Mandarins, and although they acknowledged their incapacity to resist they attempted by evasion and requests to obtain time, and left the ship without any satisfactory result: but perfectly understanding that if submission was not made before day-light next day, hostilities must commence.

On the morning of the 5th the Hill and shore were crowded with a large body of Troops, and from mast head of the ships, the City was seen at the distance of a mile from the beach, the walls of which were also lined with Troops. On Temple Hill, the landing place or wharf, and a round tower adjacent, there were twenty four guns of small calibre independent of a number of War Junks; and from their proceedings it appeared that resistance was to be offered. As both wind and tide were against the Transports, and only 350 men, including Marines were in the Harbour, I availed myself of the time offered to re-

connoitre the beach beyond Temple Hill, with a view of landing at some distance from the batteries, but which I abandoned as if opposed there, the shipping must have opened their fire on the different batteries, and the result have been the same with respect to loss of life, as of opening upon the batteries at once; besides which it was not considered expedient to Ships of War, under the prospect of action, so many hands as were required to man the boats.

About 2 o'clock P. M. H. M. brigs "*Cruizer*" and "*Algerine*" had got into position, and as the Transports were then entering the Harbour, the signal was given for landing in rotation, as boats could be supplied, in the following order.

First Division.—18th Royal Irish, Royal Marines, two 9 l'ounders, and 26th Regiment.

Second Division.—Volunteer Corps and 49thRegiment, and detachment of Sappers and Miners.

On the 18th and Royal Marines quitting their ships for the boats, the waving of flags and beating of gongs and drums gave further intimation of decided hostile intentionson the part of the Chinese.

As previously arranged with His Excellency Sir Gordon Bremer, Commander-in-Chief, a gun was fired from the "*Wellesley*" after the 18th and Royal Marines were in the boats, with a view of ascertaining whether resistance was intended. The gun was fired at the round tower most correctly; and no individual injured thereby. As the whole of the guns on shore were manned, a return fire was instantly given from them, and a number of War Junks, which brought a fire upon the Batteries and Junks from the whole of the Ships of War but of very short duration; the guns and hills beings abandoned, and suburbs evacuated in a very few minutes. The Beach and Wharf and Temple Hill being cleared, the troops landed without opposition, and I immediately took possession of the Hill, from which a very good view of the City is obtained at the distance of about 1,500 yards. As soon as the landing of the 26th Regiment was completed, I pushed forward advanced posts from the 18th and 26th Regiments, to within 500 yards of the walls of the City, which although in a dilapidated state are extremely formidable and difficult of access, being surrounded on three sides with a deep canal of about 25 feet wide, and a continued flat of inundated paddy land.

Having consulted with Lieut.-Colonel Montgomerie C. B. of the Madras Artillery, and Captain Pears, the Senior Officer of Engineers, I decided upon breaching the walls of the City near the W. Gate, and throwing shells into N. W. angle, so that in the event of the Ordnance being inadequate to breach the point already specified, the N. W. angle, which I meant to attempt by escalade, might be more easily carried from the fire kept upon that point having weakened the defence. On the advanced post taking up this position, a fire was opened upon them from the walls of the City, and kept up at intervals until near midnight. A few shots, not exceeding 8 or 9, were fired from our battery which tended to silence their firing without doing any injury. Whilst I was visiting them, several shots were fired without any other effect than proving that the Chinese were utterly ignorant of gunnery.

The second division consisting of the Madras Sappers and Miners, Bengal Volunteers and 49th Regiment, were landed without delay, and having taken up their position, threw out advanced posts to the front, the latter corps protecting the left of the suburbs.

Early on the morning of the 6th I was happy to find from the very great exertions of Lieutenant Colonel Montgomerie, that during the night, he had, in addition to the two 9-pounders landed with the Troops, got into position, six other guns of the same size, two 5½-inch howitzers, and two mortars, making a total of ten guns, in a position within four hundred yards of the walls. From stillness of the City, I apprehended a change had taken place there, and I waited for daylight, before issuing orders for offensive operations; on the first dawn, the flags were seen on the walls, as they were the preceding evening—but as the light increased, there did not appear a single person, where there had been thousands the preceding evening, which gave reason to suppose that the City was evacuated; and I sent forward Lieutenant Colonel Montgomerie, Major Mountain, Deputy Adjutant General, and Captain Pears, Field Engineer, with a small escort to reconnoitre as closely as possible the state of the works, and endeavour to ascertain whether the City was abandonded or not.

These Officers passed the canal, (the bridg over which had been broken up) by throwing spars across and with Captain Bethune of the *Conway*, who had now joined them, scaled the wall by means of a ladder found amongst the buildings outside. One or two unarmed Chinese, who appeared above the gate, hung a placard over the wall, and refused by signs to admit them, but offered no other opposition,

The gate was found strongly barricadoed within by large sacks of grain, and by the time that a few planks had been thrown over the canal a Company of the 49th, which I had sent for, took possesionon of the principal gate of the city of Thing-hae-heen, upon which the British flag was hoisted.

Guards were quickly posted at the whole of the gates, and every protection given to life and property. I lament that several houses in the City had been plundered by the lower order of the Chinese people before we took possession—and that it was carried to considerable extent in the suburbs by the same class during the nights of the 5th and 6th from their occupying houses which were ultimately proved not to belong to parties claiming them.—Order is now restored; but a large portion of the people, who went into the country, have not yet returned.

A return of the Ordnance captured on shore is herewith transmitted, that on board the War Junks was considerable, but of which I have not a return.

The loss of the Chinese is estimated at about 25 killed, the number wounded I cannot learn, but it must be very small, from round shot having been fired. The Admiral is said to be among the latter. I am happy to say, Her Majesty's Troops escaped without loss of any description, and are prepared for any further services required.

The City of Ting-hae-heen is extensive, the walls being about 6 miles in circumference, they are built of granite and brick of inferior quality—and with the exception of a Hill where the defences are unusually high, there is a deep ditch or canal about 25 feet wide carried round the walls at the distance of a few yards. There are numerous Bastions in the work, and with good Troops in its present state, the City is capable of making a good defence.

This Despatch will be delivered to your Lordship by the Honble Captain Osborne, to whom I beg to refer you for further particulars respecting the Island of Chusan and our position here.

I have the honor to be, &c.

(Sd.) GEO. BURRELL, *Brigadier, Commanding Eastern Force*

True Extracts.

H. TORRENS,
Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of India.

Return of Ordnance captured at Chusan (on shore) by the combined Naval and Military Force, under the Command of Commoder Sir J. G. Bremer, C. B. and K. C. H., &c. and Brigadier Burrell, on the 5th July 1840.

Ordnance where found.	Guns, Iron. 2 to 3 Pdrs.	4 to 6 Pdrs.	6 Pdrs. to 8	9 Pdrs.	Guns Brass. 6½ Pdrs.	Total.
On Sea Face,.....	9	10	3	1	1	24
On Walls of the Town,..	6	9	8	0	0	23
In the Arsenals,.....	15	24	4	4	0	44
Grand Total.....	....	....	....	..	....	91

The Guns, with the exception of the brass one, are all apparently of Chinese manufacture, and of a very inferior description. The brass gun has the date of "1601, made by Richard Phillips," place not mentioned.

A considerable quantity of Gunpowder has been found, and three Magazines, containing an extensive supply of Iron Shot, Jinjals, Matchlocks, Swords, Bows and Arrows, &c. &c., with Steel Helmets and Uniform Clothing for a large body of men, the particulars of which have not yet been ascertained, but of which an Inventory is being made. With the exception of the Ordnance, most of the articles are packed and stored with much method and are in very good order.

(Sd.) P. MONTGOMERIE, *Lt.*-Col., *Comdy. Arty. Eastern Expedition.*
(Sd.) GEO. BURRELL, *Brigr. Comdg.*

Camp Chusan, 10th July, 1840.—*Cal. Cour. October* 8.

CANTON REGISTER, JULY 7.

ARRIVEED. Blakely, Snipe, from Liverpool 1st March. Charlotte, Liebschwager, from Manila. H. C. armed Steamer Enterprize, Captain West, from Singapore.

SAILED. Luconia, (Am.) Gore, Cometa, (Sp.) Pardoe, and Esperanza, (Sp.) Marcaida, for Manila. Brigand, Paddon, for Singapore & Calcutta. William Barras, Norie, for London. 2nd July, Thomas King, Rounce, for Manilla and Sydney. 5th, Niantic, (Am.) Doty, for new York. Globe, (Am.) Christopher, for Philadelphia.

PASSENGERS. Per Niantic, Revd. P. Parker M. D. R. B. Forbes, Esq., and Captain F. Jauncey.

During the past week. H. M. S. Pylades, Captain Anson, & H. C. Steamers Enterprize & Madagascar, have sailed to join the Admiral.

UNDER DESPATCH. For Calcutta, Kitty. For Bombay, Mavis. For Madras, Soondrapovey. For Singapore touching at Rhio, Iberia.

SHIPS LOADING FOR ENGLAND. Mary Elizabeth.

SHIPPING AT WHAMPOA. American. Koscinsko, Panama. Spanish. Dos Amigos, Nueva Victoria.

VESSELS EXPECTED. From London, Francis Yates. From Liverpool, Duan. From Calcutta—— From Bombay, Union. Barrosa. From Singapore, Rose, Clifton, (Trpt.)

List of H. M. ships employed on particular service off the coasts of China.

H. M. Ships. Melville 74, Rear Admiral the Hon. George Elliot, C. B. Capt. the hon. R. S Dundas. Wellesley 74, Commodore Sir J. J. B. Bremer, Capt. Maitland. Druid 44, captain H. Smith. Blonde 44, capt. F. Bourchier. Alligator 28, capt. Kuper. Volage 28 capt. Warren. Conway 28, capt. C. D. Bethune. Larne 20, capt. J. P. Blake. Algerine 18, capt. Mason. Pylades 18, captain ——. Rattlesnake (Troop Shp). capt. Brodie. H. C. armed steamers Queen, capt. Warden. Madagascar capt. Dicey. Atalanta capt. Rogers. Enterprize, capt. West.

We have not received any papers by the arrivals of the last week.

H. M.'s ships Blenheim. 47, Ineonstant, 36, Pique, 42, Andromacha, 28, Wanderer, 18, Modeste, 18, Columbine. 16, H. M.'s steam frigates Cyclops and Hydra, and the H. C.'s armed steamers Sesostris and Cleopatra, are daily expected; when a sufficient force will, of course, be left in this neighbourhood for the protection of British subjects.

With reference to a commercial treaty with the Government of China,—when we have obtained *reparation, indemnification*, and *certain security for the future*,—then we may discuss a commercial treaty with a humbled aggressor. With reference to the article on the *pseudo*- blockade of the river and port of Canton by all its entrances, in the last Canton Press, and comparing it with the subsequent article on *conciliating* the *venerable* Taou-kwang and obtaining the *good* will of the people by *respecting* "their *prejudices customs*, and *affections*,—the suspicion is excited that it was not written by the conciliatory editor of the C. P.; and we are rather inclined to attribute it to a correspondent of our own in to day's Register, who signs, himself 'A British Merchant.'—But be this as it may, we shall proceed to prove,—even from the terms of the Chinese proclamation to the natives of the province of Canton,—that the "report that the blockade will not be strictly enforced according to the terms of the notice &c.—*is not a gross libel on the British plenipotentiaries*," as is asserted by the writer of the article in question,

We take the official translation as published in the C. P. of the 27th June:—

Let them therefore bring their supplies and *commodities* (i, e, wares, merchandise) to the several stations of the British forces without fear, in the certainty that they will receiv kind protection and just payment.

Now the characters here translated "supplies and *commodities*" are not,—fresh provisions, but,—*goods*—an official phrase always used by the Chinese officers in their proclamations, and under which phrase every article of import and export are included, from cotton down to flints, from tea & raw silk down to kittisols and crakers).

What blockade is this! What men are these who are thus trifling with the law of nations, the orders of H. M.'s government, and disgracing the English nation. We expect to hear that Sir Gordon Bremer has resigned his command in disgust! We shall not abandon this subject.

Before captain Elliot went on board the Melville he told different parties here that he expected the whole of the queen's commission would be in Chusan in a month.

In the taking possession of Chusan is to be the first proceeding of the British forces, we suppose admiral Elliot will find that island on his arrival already in possession of the forces under Sir Gordon Bremer. In that event, in what way will the royally appointed officers proceed to make the truth manifest to H. I. M. that lasting peace and honorable trade may be firmly established?"—We rather suppose that the first step will be to deliver a communication from the English government to the Chinese government, demanding categorical answers in so many hours or days, failing which, a declaration of war will be issued by the admiral, and then *væ victis*.

A fast-boat from Canton has brought the intelligence that a day or two ago all the hong merchants were sent for into the city by the governor, who expressed a wish to see all the foreigners in Canton within the city: this wish he afterwards abandoned; but the hong merchants, when they returned from the city, described the governor as being highly enraged at the capture of the salt junks, and recommended the foreigners forthwith to leave Canton.

Save me from my friends.

Our cotemporary of the Press fills a column and a half of his last paper with the most by captain Elliot unmeaning prattle on the remarks we made last week on the two proclamations issued in the Chinese language; and we are, therefore, obliged to devote the same or a larger space to the ridicule of as much babblement as even the C. P. has ever inflicted on it's readers.

1—"How can captain Elliot forget a thing he has no means of knowing? Does not captain Elliot know that the emperor fully approved of the seizure of the opium *as reported by Lin?* (*vide* C. R. 18th June, 1839): well, how did *Lin* report the seizure? In the following words.

"I have seized 20,283 chests of opium, *which the foreign ships under a dread of the laws, voluntarily surrendered to me.*"

Now the terms on which the high commissioner demauded the opium from captain Elliot we at present do not know: we can but merely guess at them from the tenor of his proclamation to foreigners, issued on the 18th of March; but the *principal reason* which induced captain Elliot to enjoin and require H. M.'s subjects to the opium surrender to him was the *commands* of the high commissioner, as set forth in the exordium to the following public notice.

Public Notice to British Subjects.

"I, Charles Elliot, chief superintendent of the trade of British subjects in China, presently forcibly detained by the provincial government, together with all the merchants of my own and other foreign nations settled here, without supplies of food, deprived of our servants, and cut off from all intercourse with our respective countries (notwithstanding my own official demand to be set at liberty so that I might act without restraint), have now received the commands of the high commissioner issued directly to me under the seals of the honorable officers to deliver over into his hands all the opium held by the people of my country."

Captain Elliot then proceeds.

"Now I, the said chief superintendent, thus constrained by paramount motives affecting the safety of the lives and liberty of all the foreigners here present in Canton, and by other very weighty causes, do hereby in the name and on the behalf of her Britannic majesty's government enjoin and require all her majesty's subjects now present in Canton forthwith to make a surrender to me for the service of her said majesty's government, to be delivered over to the government of China, of all the opium belonging to them, or British opium under their respective controul?"

The *paramount motives* were, the forcible detention, stoppage of supplies of food, deprivation of servants, the interception of intercourse, &c.; what the other very weighty causes were we are as yet ignorant of; yet if captain Elliot said any thing to the commissioner which implied that he *obeyed* his *commands* we are not surprised that the commissioner reported that the surrender was voluntary.

Lin's report of "the affair at Chuenpe" is not entirely devoid of truth: the Chinese admiral behaved well, and the English corvettes left the ground; possession of the field after a battle was held by the ancients as a proof of victory; but in consequence of this *our* victory, many of the English, at captain Elliot's urgent recommendation, again left Macao!

2. We said, "*it is scarcely correct* to say that the English people *were driven to conflict* to procure supplies of food? which the C. P., after it's not at all unusual manner of misrepresenting and mistating, transmutes into—"*which the Register maintains not to have been the case.*" Again, he changes—"*worst found*" into "*badly found*:" and then he presumes to set his recollection and his "hearing," against the experience of an eye-witness! We now say, that the English people *were not driven* to conflict to procure supplies of food; but what has even this assertion to do with what the editor of the C. P, calls the nature of the fight? if it was a conflict to procure supplies of food it was a voluntary not an unavoidable conflict; provisions were supplied by Chinese boats at Hongkong and lorchas from Macao; & before blood should have been shed for the purpose of procuring supplies of food, a general return of the stores of each ship should have been ordered, and the men put six upon four, or even half allowance, and a requisition should have been made by the captains and officers of the ships to captain Elliot to attempt to procure provisions: but nothing of this was done. The English were *led* or *ordered* on; and when the Chinese officers did their duty and *returned* the fire of H. M's. cutter, what was the result? For information to the *notorious* affair of Kowloon,—*notorious* as being ill-planned, feebly prosecuted, and disgracefully terminated, we must refer to those who unfortunately were present, and the letter of Captain Douglas, in the supplement to the Register of the 26th of last November.

But the remembrance of this piece of consummate folly was fading from the minds of men, when with as great if not greater folly it is publicly brought forward to the recollection of Chinese and foreigners under a false light.—We have heard that captain Elliot—after the fight was done, when—

Night closed around the conqueror's way,
And lightnings show'd the distant hill,
Where those who lost that dreadful day,
Stood few and faint, but fearless still!

expressed, in writing, to a leading British merchant, his regret for his own deeds at Kowloon.

As for the insignficant and ridiculous babble about "venerating"—and here the legerdemain of the editor of the C. P. is at work again, for he changes the active verb, to venerate, into the adjective—venerable; this absurdly designating the *act* of one as the *attribute* of another; and his whole article is but a tissue of inane, senile trifling: a clear proof that he has as good claims as the emperor of China to the epithet of *venerable*! But we will give him the meanings of these words from the latest edition of Todd's Johnson: which, we think, will justify our impression and interpretation that captain Elliot has, by his declaration, conveyed to Chinese comprehension that the queen of England confesses her inferiority and submission to the emperor of China.

To venerate—*to reverence*; venerable—*to be regarded with awe, to be treated with reverence*; veneration; *reverend, awful respect*; to reverence—*to regard with reverence, to regard with awful respect*; reverent—*humble, expressing submission, testifying veneration.*—

Now, there is another conjuring trick of the editor of the C. P., that deserves our severe notice: he asserts that we, "to suit the argument of the moment, deny that the Chinese, not only ever express, but even that they hold opinions of their own concerning passing events." We first observe that to "suit the argument of the moment" by making misstatements and misrepresentation, has ever been his own course of proceeding, and is particularly exemplified in his last number, as we have already shown and will show still further. Now, what did we say? That the Chinese people are not "the judges of Lin's conduct, and that there is no public opinion in China:" which the editor of the C. P. twists into an assertion that the people never give vent to their discontent &c.; and instances the fact that we have published translations of lampoons. But he should have recollected that these expressions of discontent & the lampoons emanate from a personal feeling of opposition, which feeling is never excited with reference to the acts of the government officers towards foreigners: and they are not *loud* but deep: and what public opinion but the opinion of the public *publicly* expressed not the squib of a secret lampooner.

This dull proser then goes on to prate of the intelligence of the *Chinese* people, of their gathering together in the temples to *consult on public affairs*; and then says—"It *may be true* that there is not so much public spirit there as in *England or America*: the constitution of one country being founded on a king, lords, and commons, and the constitution of the other being, as the Americans boast, a pure democracy! whilst the government of China is a pure despotism, as he himself has laboured, heavily enough, to prove in a previous article on a commercial treaty with China! and then, a few lines farther on, he gives us *one* reason for the difference in the degree of public spirit in an Englishman, an American and a Chinese,—that "it may be found in the *absence* of all information on *public subjects*, except such as the mandarins are willing to let the people have! but public spirit properly so called—can only exist where there are public knowledge and public opinion and an unshackled press.

The further prosing is not worth notice, except for ridicule, and that place of most egregious nonsense. "nay, *by representing* to them as venerable, *that which they highly venerate and even worship*!" deserves no forgiveness.

What misrepresentation! What a confusion of ideas is here! captain Elliot's declaration that the gracious queen and the people of the English nation venerate the emperor, is with a nay, called representing to them as *venerable*, that which they *highly venerate*.

The force of folly can no farther go.

To end this riduculous subject: what does he mean by "captain Elliot's figure of speech"! there is no figure of speech at all: it is a volunteered, downright, but untrue, assertion. Captain Elliot, by his absurd declaration, made an unconstitutional use of the queen's title, for the highest personage of the realm is never alluded to even in parliament except by circumlocution; and there was not the least necessity for mentioning either the queen or the emperor.

To proclaim to the Chinese that the queen of England had, in consequences of the acts of the Chinese government generally, sent both land and sea forces to China for the protection of the lives and liberties of her subjects; and that in pryseoution of scuch objects, the property, liberty, and lives of the unopposing natives would be respected and protected, was all that the occasion required: but what does the proclamation to the natives of Canton say? not a word about land or sea forces, but that "royally appointed officers are sent to the coasts of China to the end that &c." *nousev arrons.*

And then *his* thoughts about the object of the expedition! "*the policy of treating the emperor's person with the greatest respect in such and similar, documents!*" The objects of the expedition have been declared by an English minister; and the *emperor's person* is not present in the document! Then, "we are to obtain satisfaction for insults and reparations for injury, by conciliating as far as can be consistent with the attainment of these objects, the good will both of the nation & its supreme head, by a proper respect for their time honoured prejudices, customs, and *affections!*" O! time-honoured Lancaster! was such namby pamby nonsense ever written before? The emperor, who has promoted the man who murderd the Black Joke's crew is to be conciliated! we come with armed force to demand *satisfaction* and *reparation* which we are to gain by conciliation! *Che jam satis* pshaw! the nonsense is not worth another word.

Macao, 3rd July 1840.

Sir—The ink is scarcely yet dry with which you conveyed to us the notification of the blockade of the port of Canton by all its entrances, on and after the 28th ulto. Will it be believed that within these two days no one entrance of the port was closed, and even now if any blockade at all be established it is not a complete one. And this, sir, is the third edition of the same wretched bungle. Within nine months we have had three of these wordy notices falsified by subsequent events. Practice makes perfect says the old adage; why do we thus blunder on? On the very day that the blockade should have commenced, two foreign ships entered the port, and several salt junks issued thence; the Americans, who were preparing to leave Canton, and the Chinese, who were beginning to tremble at the retribution that seemed at last overtaking them, laugh at, and deride us. Respecting the legality of the blockades formerly declared some doubt might exist, but her majesty's own name has now been invoked; that I should say it, is now dishonored. At the making of our other sage experiments, when our former blockades were "clapped on," our force though adequate was but small; the mightiest armament that has ever been seen within these seas has looked on unmoved at what has of late been doing. Surely we have been "fooled to the top of our bent;" surely it is grievous that almost within gun-shot of all those noble and gallant ship which have day by day been gladdening our eyes, I should blush to subscribe myself

A BRITISH SUBJECT.

Macao, 3rd July, 1840.

To the Editor of the Canton Register.

Sir—If you want one more exemplification of what has already become a common adage amongst us,—"England is not what England was,—" I need only refer you to the present position of affairs in this quarter of the globe.

It is grievous to think that we have again been deceived by the vacillation and weakness of our government and the want of proper arrangement among the officers employed in the expedition recently arrived in these waters: We who for the past 18 months have been groaning under every species of outrage and insult that the Chinese could inflict, at the same time neglected, grossly neglected, by our own government, have all along indulged the hope that the arrival of a British admiral would bring a speedy termination to our hardships and restore us to a position in the society of mankind becoming the subjects of the queen. But how wofully have we been deceived!! where now are all those fair and sanguine hopes which filled our breasts on the eventful 21st June, when the commodore with the first division of the fleet anchored in Macao roads? gone! vanished! and dissatisfaction, vexation, and distrust caused by the present half-and-half, and even these badly executed, measures, have taken their place in the minds of the British community. It is, I believe, pretty well known

that the dispatches from the British government by the last mail to their agents in China recommended further attempts being made to restore that milk-and-water, temporising, and degrading policy which England has heretofore pursued towards China, and that the whig cabinet of St. James's, intimidated by the threats and factious opposition of Sir James Graham and his party —who upon subjects of the most momentous interest and concern to the British nation are actuated solely by political animosity in opposing whatever measures the ministers of the crown support,—have sent to their plenipotentiaries here instructions widely different from what the March mail brought out, which last were. I have always understood, based upon the valuable opinions of that sagacious and spirited statesman, Earl Auckland, and the gallant and ever to be lamented admiral Sir Frederick Maitland. With this fearful indecision before our eyes it just be a matter of serious regret to every well wisher of his country that the course of proceeding which the officers at present entrusted with the management of British interests in China might find it expedient and necessary to adopt, in order to carry tho' their operations with effect, is liable to restraint; indeed has already. I may with truth assert, been cramped by the mean, pusillanimous and vacillating spirit which thro' the long space of 30 years has marked the political career of the present foreign minister of England.

Where is the man amongst us who does not feel convinced that this is not a state of things to be put to rights in a day? but, on the contrary, that the most adroit policy, determination of purpose, promptitude of action, and unwearying patience will be requisite before our present difficulties with China can be brought to a successful and honorable termination. With every proper reliance on the power of our country it is quite impossible to expect anything but a most protracted settlement, so long as one of the parties engaged in this interesting game is separated from the scene of action some 10,000 miles and when the moves on board are regulated not by the sagacity and fearless courage which *ought* at all times to distinguish British councils, not by the result of a well digested and matured plan of operations, but when the exigencies of the day give birth to the measures the morrow, and the whole are warped and bent to meet the cabals of a party intoxicated with faction. Though a dense political mist has for a long while enveloped all matters connected with the east, and China in particular, and tho' a gross degree of ignorance at present prevails in England on all such subjects as that now before us, I would not have those representatives of the people, lord Sandon, Sir George Staunton, and others (from whom we *did* expect better things) count too much upon ignorance serving as a cover to their canting and party purposes for the sun is even now above the horizon, and the vapours which have so long obscured the view of the middle & educated classes of Britain from passing events in these far distant regions are fast clearing away, when the said members of our legislature *may* find the views and opinions they now bluster forth with such effrontery rise up in judgment against them

Enough, Mr. Editor, on this part of the subject, I will now say a few words on occurrences nearer home.

Your contemporary in his paper of to days has some very sensible remarks on "the blockade of the river and port of Canton by all it, entrances," in which every man at all conversant with the question must, I should think, concur. I was one of the many who, when more active measures had been interdicted from home, hailed with extreme satisfaction the announcement on the 22nd of the blockade to be established on the 25th, concluding, of course, that the "commands of H. B. majesty's government" would be most promptly and scrupulously fulfilled.

Has such been the case? certainly not!—The ships did not take their stations at the Bogue till yesterday! why? I hear it said—captain Smith was going out of Capsuimoon on sunday the 28th about noon when the admiral was signalized and, he was called away to wait upon his excellency on board the Melville in Macao roads:—this was all very right, but why did the Volage and Hyacinth not proceed to the Bogue instead of returning to Capsuimoon: or rather, why were they not at their stations at 12 o'clock the night before? On the 28th two American ships went into port, and during the whole of that and the 2 following days numerous junks trading with salt and grain on board passed and repassed the forts by the usual channel. No! the admiral was come! there *might* be *new orders*. Lard Palmerston *might* have changed his mind *once more*, or admiral Elliot, seeing, as he must, the utter uselessness of such half-and-half measures as had been begun might take upon himself the responsibility of trying the effect of a little more energy: all this was very likely to occur to any one, but still, until the order was rescinded, there was no sort of excuse for not establishing the blockade as notified by Sir Gordon Bremer. Well! yesterday the port *was* blockaded, and one salt junk seized and carried to Capsuimoon; but it is only blockaded by *one* not "*all* its entrances." An enormous native traffic goes on daily in sight of the men of war by other entrances than the Bogue: why is that not put a stop to? I fancy this must be what is called "*cherishing the people of the land*:" or is it from there not being enough men of war down here? Why, if the admiral and the fleet are gone only to make what my Lord Palmerston is pleased to call "*communications*" on the coast and to express to the aged Taouk-wang the deep "*veneerations*" entertained by our most gracious queen for his imperial majesty, why take away such an overpowering force! two small 18 gun sloops would very much strengthen capt. Smith's hands in maintaining the blockade; and would be very useful in a variety of ways, while it could not detract in any great degree from the startling effect which the British fleet is expected to produce on their arrival in the gulf of Pechele; the high officers won't come down *and look* at the fleet, I should think, but if they did, the "Pylades" and "Cruizer" would not be very much missed, and they would be *a great matter* for us here.

We live in an age of strange anomalies. Were there ever such glaring inconsistencies as we see here before us every day? We hear of the moderation of the British government in not making war upon China; we see our officers issue proclamations expressive of veneration of the British queen and people for the Tartar monarch, and professing good will to the people of the land; but how do our actions correspond with our words? We blockade the ports of the empire, we send a powerful force to seize and occupy Chusan; we harass the people by stopping up their channels of trade; we in fact, do every thing but take the straightforward manly and intelligible course of open hostilities, which in a very short while would secure for us all we want from the Chinese. No good will even result from all our undertakings against this arrogant and conceited government & people till they are made to fear and respect the power of England. *It must and it will come to this*: and it is only putting the evil day farther off if we wait to try negociation or argument with a nation like the Chinese, whose government is one grand mass of corruption and despotism, whose watchwords are perfidy, lying, and deceit.

Your obedient servant,
A British Merchant.

Canton Press, July 11.

Warlike Preparations of Governor Lin.—We learn from the natives that the proclamation offering rewards to soldiers and common people for the destruction of English vessels and killing Englishmen, which we published three weeks since, has been pulished in all the villages in this neighbourhood, and in that of Canton, and that the Hong merchants have been ordered to hang it up in front of the Consoo-house. Governor Lin seems at last to have become aware of the danger threatening him, and the Hong merchants, whom he affects to blame for the boldness of the English, have received orders to enlist men for the defence of the country (5,000 in all, 2,000 to be at the charge of the Hong-merchants 2,000 at that of the Salt monopolists and 1,000 at the exchequer the Chinchew merchants). Thense Ceopoosufo consequently filled with expectant recruits, whose pay is to be Spdrs. 6 per month, & Spdrs. 6 bounty per man. They are to be sent outside the Bogue in fishing boats to attack the blockading squadron, and are promised Sp. drs. 100 for every white man's head they bring home, and Sp. drs. 200 to the families of such as should themselves lose their lives. Junks, in great numbers, are also fitting out for this service; in fact, Lin has become very wart like, and breathes nothing but death and destruction, since the English squadron has passed by his provinces, from which circumstance he has doubtless come to the conclusion that no attack is intended in this neighbourhood; this shew of fight will therefore serve for the foundation of bombastic despatches to Peking, with an enumeration of heroic deeds done by the black-haired race who will be rewarded with peacock's feathers for having driven away the barbarians. It is much to be regretted that it did not enter into the plan of the expedition *first of all* to destroy the Bogue forts, an operation of no difficulty, and one which would probably have been effected without much loss of life. This would at once have been a proof to the Chinese of the vast superiority of English arms over their own, and would, we have no doubt, have rendered them much more willing to come to terms than is now likely to be the case. Such an event as the destruction of the most famed fortifications in the Empire would soon be known all over the country, and the Provincial Government would not dare to keep that of Peking in ignorance of the fact. We do not pretend to more knowledge of the character of the Chinese people and their officers than what a residence of five years in the country, and as not inattentive study of their history, and particularly of their public transactions with the Company, have given us, but this convinces us that by the way of *mere treaty* nothing whatever will be, or ever has been, obtained from them; whatever concessions the Company's supercargoes obtained, were the result of great firmness, and occasionally a show of force, to which hitherto the Chinese have generally given away. The present differences are much greater than any previous ones, and the means consequently to settle them are in proportion; why then not use these means to the greatest profit, and compel the Chinese in the shortest possible way, to respect the power with which their despotic measures have brought them into contact? We are supported in our opinion, we may say so with confidence, by every one who has had any experience of the Chinese character, and by every one whom length of residence in this country has given a little to judge, that the most effectual way to make the Chinese supple enough to treat would have been, as the very first step, to have destroyed the Bogue-forts. This was we believe, at first intended; why the intention has been abandoned we have of course no means to know, but in this case the old adage that 'second thoughts are best' does not apply. It cannot now surely be said that there is no reason for actual hostility, when the Chinese have already committed so many acts only resorted to by a belligerent nation. The imprisonment of foreigners at Canton, from which they were only released on surrendering their property, the expulsion by the Chinese, afterwards, of the British from Macao; the attack on the *Black Joke*; the blundering burning of the *Bilbaino* thought to be an English vessel; poisoning the water at Hongkong; firing at the ships at anchor there; the government prohibiting their being supplied with provisions; the hostile attitude of the 29 junks at Chuenpee, when the *Volage* and *Hyacinth* went up there to deliver a dispatch:—these are so many acts of open and undisguised hostility, which would fully have justified the British to have destroyed the Bogue forts immediately on their arrival. This has been neglected, and we already see a consequence in the blustering preparations at Canton; that these will be continued whilst the blockading squadron continues insufficient even to guard all the entrances to the river, we have no doubt and as the Chinese will believe, or at all events affect to believe, that the English were too weak to attempt the Bogue forts, their own courage or rather insolence will revive, and possibility may be the cause of the shedding of much more blood than would have been spilt, had the Chinese been enabled, from experience, to form a true estimate of the power of British arms.

New and very important Proclamation—We have been kindly favoured with an abstract of the contents of a Proclamation lately issued, dated 2d July, by the *Heangshanhien*, or Chief Magistrate of the district of Heangshan to which the Chinese authorities of Macao are subordinate.

"The Heangshanhien states that he has received a communication from H. E. Lin, Governor of the two Kwang Provinces, according to which it has been discovered that lately English ships of war have appeared off the coast, which, however, not daring to attack the Government forces, are merely there to protect the Opium smuggling trade; H. E. Lin has therefore commanded the Imperial cruizers to station themselves outside the mouths of the large rivers, and those of the smaller to be blocked up, in order to prevent the English ships of war entering them. The high provincial officers call upon the people, this being a cause in which all are equally concerned, to unite heart and hand with the Government in opposing the barbarians, and order that no Chinese vessels be allowed to proceed seaward, except such as are laden with combustibles wherewith to destroy the English vessels. Fishermen and other seafaring people are called upon to go out and destroy foreign vessels, and whilst thus engaged are promised that their families will be housed, clothed, and fed in the public offices, and at the public expense, and, says H. E. Lin, they will be entitled to even higher rewards than have already been offered them in a former proclamation (thus authenticating the document of which we published a translation on the 20th June.) The people are again told that rewards will be given them for killing Englishmen, but they are cautioned not to mistake for such Portuguese, or individuals of any other nation not English, as such mistake will be punished according to the existing laws against murder. The proof required of having destroyed a ship is the board with her name, that of having killed an Englishman, his head; either of which, on being delivered to any district Magistrate, will entitle the bearer to receive the promised reward. Englishmen sailing or pulling in small schooners or boats are ordered to be attacked, and exterminated. Honour, rewards and happiness will be the lot of him who kills an Englishman. The document winds up with an exordium to the people, representing to them that now is the moment for improving their condition; why, says Lin, will you continue poor and servile, when by one effort you can become rich and honored, for not only the rewards now promised will be given, but you may expect still greater favors at the hands of the paternal imperial government."

We have elsewhere already stated that a similar document published previous to this, had incited the people in Canton to insult foreigners there, and this neighbourhood having ever been renowned as the haunts of idle and lawless people, we much fear that the rewards held out will not be without their influence upon many idle vagabonds, who may take advantage of the circumstances to rob and murder undefended persons, nor will their not being Englishmen be any protection to them, well knowing from the case of the Bilbaino that any proof, however clear, brought forward by foreigners to invalidate Chinese evidence, is of no avail whatever. We would therefore recommend all foreigners to be on their guard and not to ramble alone and unarmed into the environs of this town. This proclamation, though not stuck up in Macao, has been privately and extensively circulated among the Chinese population.

When Governor Lin heard of the seizure of the first Salt junk, the Hongmerchants were ordered into the City, whence they returned, in appearance, much frightened, and on the 4th of this month the few remaining foreign residents at Canton were summoned to the City there to appear before the Governor, on pretence to hear from them what had best to be done under these circumstances. The foreigners did not accept of the invitation, a ledging truely enough, that anything they could say on the subject would not change matters in the least, and this visit has not been subsequently insisted on. Meanwhile, the proclamation, offering rewards for killing Englishmen, having been widely circulated, has had the effect of rendering the common people inimical and insolent to foreigners in Canton, of whom several, whilst walking in the streets leading to the Hongmerchant's hongs, have been insulted and beaten with fans. On complaint to the Hongmerchants, 20 Coolies of each hong have been stationed as guards in the streets to watch the populace and to prevent similar occurrences. The labouring population of the no longer emporium of the commerce of China, are represented as being in a state of great ferment, and as they will find, with the cessation of commerce, their means of livelihood cut off, it is very probable that serious disorders will take place when they shall see the last foreigners leave Canton. A report prevailed here that news had been received in Canton that the blockading squadron had, in firing at boats to prevent their entrance, killed several Chinese, and that in consequence three foreigners had been seized, *more sinico*, to be held answerable for their death. We are glad however to state that this has not been the case, and the report probably originated in the circumstance of some shopkeepers having requested that chops for departure should be refused to three individuals, they not having, the Chinese say, settled their accounts with them. Moreover, we can state upon very good authority that up to the day before yesterday no death had been caused by the blockading squadron at the Bogue, by which up to that time eight saltjunks had been seized, two of which however, on trying to evade the English ships, run on shore, and went to pieces, the crews saving themselves. The six remaining junks have been sent into the Capsing-moon.

The Blockade.—In our last issue we ventured some observation on the tardy and incomplete manner in which the Blockade of the Port and River of Canton by *all* its entrances has been effected. Since then H. M. S. *Pylades* and H. C. Steamer *Madagascar* have followed the expedition to the northward, and there remain consequently here, H. M. S. *Volage* and *Hyacinth* at the Bogue, H. M. S. *Druid* at Capsuy-moon, and H. M. S. *Larne* in Macao roads. This force appears to us altogether inadequate to its object, which, as we take it, is by means of stopping the trade and communication, to distress the Chinese government so as to force it the sooner to agree to the demands that will be made. But when once it shall be known to the Chinese that they expose themselves to seizure if they attempt entrance at the Bogue, they will enter the river by one of the many entrances to the south west, all of which remain open, and if large junks, after having passed the Broadway are found to draw too much water, their cargoes may with little inconvenience be transferred into river craft, and thus taken to Canton. We make no doubt that this is already doing and on the other side the Chinese will find means to export their produce and manufactures in the same manner, thus evading easily the blockade as at present constituted, and which of course must fail altogether in its object until a larger force shall be available to render it really effective. Such as it is now, the Blockade can only serve to irritate the Chinese Government and people, without producing any good whatever, and the smallness of the force left here has already given Lin a pretext to proclaim, that not daring to attack his government force, the English ships of war have only come to protect the Opium-trade.

MALACCA.

Official Changes.—We have received a number of letters from our Singapore and Penang correspondents upon various subjects, the more prominent topics of which are, the report that Major Lowe, the Officer in charge of Province Wellesley, has been ordered to join his regiment; that Mr. Salmond, the Resident Councillor at Penang, will be removed to Malacca permanently, and Mr. Garling supersede the latter functionary at that Island. It is also rumoured, that Captain Mann, of the 26th, is likely to succeed to the office that will become vacant by the removal of Major Lowe. Our correspondents intimate the intention of Major Lowe to retire from the service in consequence of these arrangements, and that Mr. Salmond will take a furlough to Europe. We believe these changes are rather unpalatable to those whom they will affect; but they are evidently desirable, and may be producttive of much benefit to these Stations.—*Weekly Register, August* 20.

Shipping Intelligence.—The Shipping Report of Tuesday announces the arrival of the Brig Gipsey, Stace, from Calcutta the 28th ultimo. We have received no papers by her. She is freighted, we understand with ammunition for the China Expedition, and will proceed on to China immediately. The Ship Bombay Castle was telegraphed on Monday noon as she lay at anchor in the Channel, in company with another vessel whose name we have not learned nor the date of the departure of the first vessel from Bombay. They sailed for Singapore apparently during the night.—*Ibid.*

The Tenasserim.—The Barque *Tenasserim*, reported from Calcutta the 9th ultimo, anchored outside our roadstead on Tuesday; the first Officer and a boat's crew came up to town to procure a supply of live stock, from whom we understood, that she brought no packets for this place. The *Tenasserim*, we learn, is principally freighted with some five or six hundred Chests of Opium for the China market, a portion of which will, probably, be landed a Singapore. She had a splendid run of twelve days from the Pilot to Penang, at which place she did not put in; but from Penang to Malacca her passage has been rather tedious; especially off the North Sands, where she was detained by head winds for several days.—*Weekly Register, Sept.* 3.

PINANG.

The Steamer Diana.—We were in error in stating in our number of the 29th ultimo that the Steamer had been dispatched to the East Coast of Sumatra for the purpose of procuring intelligence of the operations of the Dutch who were reported to have taken possession of a port on that Coast. Her errand was of a different character, as it now seems, that she was ordered to Delhi in quest of a fleet of pirates which the Rajah of that place intimated to the authorities here had made their appearance off that port and others in its neighbourhood, but when the *Diana* arrived at Delhi she did not meet with a single prahu of any description, although Captain Congalton went so far down to the southward as Battu Bara. We have however since learnt by the arrival of a prahu from Purlack that the pirates had quitted the East Coast before the Steamer's visit and proceeded in the direction of Pedier and Acheen, and on their way thither had called in at Purlack about eighteen days ago and attempted to capture some trading prahus then in the anchorage, but were so warmly opposed by one Panglima Goodong (who had been dispatched by the Rajah of Acheen with three prahus to receive the royal dues from the Chieftain of Purlack) that out of their fleet of thirteen, one was taken with the loss of all her crew except ten men, who were immediately put to death, and the remainder of the pirates had fled and were supposed to have gone to the northward.

The Rajah of Delhi received Captain Congalton with much civility, and afterwards visited the *Diana* with his principal chiefs under a salute from the Steamer, for which compliment and the attentions of Captain Congalton in shewing and describing the machinery and other equipments of the vessel, his highness appeared to be highly gratified.—*Gazette, Sept.* 12.

SINGAPORE.

Loss of the Crescent.—We are sorry to announce the loss of the barque *Crescent*, which left this for London on the 4th instant, near the Caramatta passage. Intelligence of this occurrence reached yesterday forenoon, by the arrival of the Captain, Officers, and crew, in two Dutch gun boats, from Rhio. It seems she struck on Greg's Shoal, near Caramatta Island, Lat 1 deg. 08' N. Long. 10 deg. 34' E; on the afternoon of Friday last. After striking hard forward, and in the main-chains, she cleared the reef: and finding the vessel to be leaking rapidly, they endeavoured to fetch this port, working incessantly at the pumps for 36 hours after the vessel struck. Then, finding every exertion fruitless, and the water gaining fast upon them, they took to their boats on Sunday morning at 8 o'clock, at which time she was nearly square with gun-wales. They had not quitted the vessel more than two hours, before she was seen to heel over, and shortly afterwards to disappear altogether. Captain and Mrs. Goldie, the crew, and two passengers on board, found their way to Rhio in the ship's boats where the Captain of the Dutch frigate at that station received them with the utmost politeness, shewed them every kindness and attention, and forwarded them over to this port in two government gun-boats, commanded by officers appointed from his own vessel.—*Free Press, August* 27.

Siam—By the arrival of the *Fairy* during the week from Siam, we have received letters from Bankok to the 25th July, which contain very unfavourable accounts of the state of affairs in that quarter. Business was altogether at a stand still, produce scarce, and high-priced and the king had prohibited the exportation of Rice, the grand sample of the country, by every body but himself. The cause assigned for this prohibition is the inundation of the upper provinces of the country, which prevents the paddy from being put in the ground—but this does not prevent the King from sending down the vessel which brings this intelligence with a cargo of Rice, nor from preparing further shipments. The restrictions upon the commerce of the country, all tending to create a royal monopoly, combined with the ruinous effects of a pernicious system of gambling patronised by the King for his own purposes, began to improverish all classes—and the foreign merchants at Bankok have lost all confidence in the government, from the oppressions and exactions to which they have been subjected under colour of the new law to suppress the Opium traffic. They cannot moreover get in their debts, as the government will afford no assistance towards recovering

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 28 June, 2017

them; which by the 5th article of the Treaty of 1826, so far as regards British subjects, they are bound to give. In this state of affairs, thefts, and robberies had become of frequent occurrence—the servant of a European gentleman, who has been long established at Bankok, was knocked down and robbed in the middle of the town in open day—and when that gentleman, after soliciting an interview, went to the Pra Klank to prefer his complaint, and demand redress against the perpetrators, he found the palace of the Minister surrounded with men, armed with bludgeons, every thing in a state of uproar and confusion, and admission rudely denied him—some apprehensions of an attack on the gentleman's house were even entertained, which fortunately were not realised—although preparations had been made for defence—and some sort of explanation was afterwards attempted. A rumour has even reached this by the same opportunity, connected with our hostilities with China, to the effect that the King has threatened to extirpate all the Europeans resident at Bankok, whenever it shall come to his ears that the English have seized a single Chinese junk! It is difficult to say what degree of credit ought to be allowed to a report of this nature; but it does not appear to us improbable that such a menace may have been uttered either by the king himself, or those about him, nor do we consider it so unlikely as to render all caution superfluous, that some severities at least may be put in practice against British subjects resident within his territories, by a potentate who regards the Emperor of China as the Lord Paramount over the whole earth, and to whom he transmits tokens of homage as his immediate superior. Aware as our Indian rulers doubtless are of the influence which the government of China exercises over that of Siam, perhaps it has not been sufficiently considered how far the persons and property of British subjects in the latter country, may be jeopardised or prejudiced through such means, under existing circumstances. It may be seen from Edicts issued at Canton, and to which we have before referred, that his Imperial Majesty is in the habit of communicating to the kings of Siam and Cochin China, the policy which he desires may be pursued in regard to foreigners; and it is more than probable the measures of late pursued in Siam against opium, are either in imitation of his own example or in obedience to his expressed wishes. It is not therefore, to be supposed that in such a crisis as the present he will fail to excite their hostility against us—and is any one prepared to say how far the king of Siam may outstrip or fall short of the lesson read to him from China or the example there held out for his imitation? In short we are of opinion that even without the addition of rumour to which we have just alluded, there is sufficient ground for our government making a demonstration in the direction of Siam. "To prevent is better than to cure" is a maxim of no less weight in politics than in medicine—and whether or not the Cabinet of Bankok actually meditates retaliating upon foreign residents our hostile acts against the Chinese, it cannot be without its use to let them see that we have other ships of war at our disposal in those seas, besides the force that has sailed for the coast of China.—And, as we happen to have at this moment, if not "a stout frigate within hail," at least a tight little Gun Brig, perhaps she could not be more advantageously employed than on a cruize to Siam, to see that all things are going on right in which British subjects are any wise concerned. The present juncture perhaps requires it; the season is favourable; and H. M. brig *Childers* is all ready lying in the roadstead—she is not needed in the Straits at present—everything is quiet at Rangoon,—nor is there any other quarter in the Indian seas, where British subjects are domiciled, in which their persons or property can be said to require the presence of a ship of war—whereas at Siam it seems by no means unlikely that something may be done to prejudice both unless some timely demonstration take place.—*Free Press, Sept.* 4.

37th Regt.. M. N. I.—On the 8th instant, the Golconda came in from Madras, from which she sailed on the 27th ultimo, with the head quarters of the 37th Regt. M. N. I. on board, en route to China, for which they get under weigh this morning. The Sophia was to sail on the following day, and Minerva a few days later, with the other detachments of the Regiment on board.—*Free Press, Sept.* 10.

Batavia—Loss of the Mangalore—By arrivals during the week we have advices from this quarter to the 28th ultimo, which we regret to say contain accounts of the total loss of the Mangalore, from China and this port, on her way to London with a cargo of Teas on board. She struck on a shoal off the Island of Billiton on the night of the 24th August, and getting off soon after, she went down in shoal water, the Captain and crew having barely had time to escape in the ship's boats, in which they reached Batavia in safety after a passage of two days. Her cargo consisted of 1,400 Tons of Teas or 1,003,660 lbs. equal to about a twenty-fifth part of the whole exports of the year from China—a quantity which taken out of the home Tea market cannot fail to have some influence on prices; besides involving a loss of about £150,000 to the Exchequer.

The Java markets offered no alteration to notice—Piece Goods were very dull of sale. Sugar could find few buyers at 12f. Coffee continued steady at Rs. 36 a 37 for Java and Rs. 28 for Sumatra, and was expected to maintain itself at these rates—for Banca Tin, the average price of a Government sale on the 21st August was Rs. 45. 11 cents. Exchange on Europe had declined, and stood at Rs. 12¼.—*Ibid.*

Messrs. Hardman and Ryckman.—Messrs. Hardman and Ryckman gave a second Concert last Thursday evening, which was quite as numerously attended as the former one, and which passed off with quite as much to the pleasure and gratification of the audience.

BURMAH.

MAULMAIN CHRONICLE, JULY 22.

Our news from Burmah during the week is unimportant. The country appears to be comparatively tranquil throughout, and the coronation is said to come off some time during the present month, when all prisoners are to be released and a general amnesty proclaimed. We hope this event will prove the precursor of quiet at home and peace abroad. The country requires repose, for since the Revolution in 1837, it has been sadly harassed with internal revolts and external doubtful relations.

We learn from Mergui that a sudden and rapid rise of the waters of the Tenasserim River had completely filled the pits and galleries of the Coal Mine, and put a stop to the operations for some considerable time, as the means at hand were very inadequate to a quick clearing of the Mine on the subsiding of the waters. The obstruction appears to have been but temporary, and it was expected that in a few days the Mine would have been again at work. It is said that that respectable personage, "the oldest inhabitant," has never known so great a rise in the River.

From Tavoy, we learn that the mortality among the Cattle continued very heavy, with a consequent scarcity of Rice in the market, owing to the grain dealers keeping back in anticipation of a short crop next season.

July 29.—As little has hitherto been known of the Khanite of Khiva, which has lately become an object of considerable interest, we have inserted one portion of an interesting account of it in our subsequent columns, copied from the *United Service Journal.*

We received yesterday Pinang papers up to the 11th instant. The only news relative to Chinese affairs which they contain, we have placed among the extracts. We have, also, transferred an article copied from the *Singapoor Free Press*, into our columns. We think our contemporary seems to be under some misapprehension, relative to the absence of a Declaration of War against the Chinese, by Her Majesty. He also thinks the people of China should be left harmless and that the war should be directed only against the Government. The principle is really good and benevolent, but extremely difficult of application.

No intelligence that can be depended upon has been received from Burmah during the week. Reports are as usual abundant, some representing the country quiet and the king most peaceably disposed, while others again are just the reverse and state the country to be overrun with robbers. The truth, we suppose, lies between.

There is an old prophecy in the country that no more than 7 kings of the present family will sit on the Burmese Throne. The present King is the seventh from Alompra and the fear of the prophecy proving true bids fair to *make* it prove so. A disputed succession would devastate the land, but the very prophecy itself would attract numbers to any standard that might be erected, convinced that the present dynasty has come to an end, and hoping to secure something in the general scramble. It is curious to observe how much a prophecy of this kind, existing in such a country as Burmah, tends towards its own fulfilment. It is very probable that much of the present king's police has been guided by it. His long delay in assuming the insignia of empire, though the whole power was concentrated in his hands, and his jealous care of his unfortunate elder brother, may have been the result of fears lest the prophecy should be fulfilled in his person, while on the other hand the people looking on his as the *seventh* of his family, will be disposed to aid rather than to oppose the imagined fates when their work is supposed to commence. The best thing that could happen to Burmah just now, would be, the consolidation and strengthening of the present king's power, the immediate declaration of the heir-apparent, and his investment with a share of power; and lastly, a firm, steady, gohd understanding and friendship with the English. These three points gained, the country would be quiet happy, and the king would transmit his throne, in spite of all prophecies, and be recorded in the great "Yaza-weng." Historical Record, as one of the best rulers the country ever had.

Aug. 5.—The Bark *Trial*, bound to England, put in here day before yesterday, on account of stress of weather, and we hear must undergo some repairs before proceeding further on her voyage. She left Calcutta on the 23d ultimo, but we do not learn that the overland mail for June had arrived previously to her departure, or that she brings any news of importance.

We are sorry to mention the unfortunate and sudden death of Lieut. Fulton of H. M. 62d Regiment. He was drowned on the 30th ultimo while attempting with two other officers of his Regiment, to go on board the Barque *Maingay*, which was lying a few miles down the river. The boat when going along side the vessel was so nearly upset, that the three gentlemen fell into the water; they all, however, seized a rope which was thrown out to their assistance, but it is melancholy to state, that Mr. Fulton for some reason let go his hold, and although every possible exertion was made to save him, such was the force of the current, he was immediately swept away by it, and was seen no more. We have been favoured with the following copy of the Regimental Order issued on the occasion.

"It is with feelings of deep sorrow that the Commanding Officer has heard of the melancholy death of Lieut. G. J. Fulton, who was drowned in attempting to get on Board the *Maingay* last evening.

"The Officers are requested to wear black crape on their left arms till after the ensuing Sabbath, in token of regard for the memory of their lost companion, who as an Officer and Gentleman will be deservedly regretted in the Corps."

We understand that letters have been received from Bankok by a return overland party, who quitted that place in the middle of June last. The only intelligence they contain is, that the court of Siam is very much puzzled about our expedition to China, being unable to comprehend the question, or our boldness in showing fight against the Celestial Empire. The Chinese traders at Bankok appeared to laugh at the idea of our going to war with them and were loading their junks as usual, all for the benefit, no doubt, of some of the Men of War now in the China Seas. It is highly satisfactory to learn that all restrictions on cattle trade with the Shan States appear to have been removed, and the statement is confirmed by the arrival of several hundred head during the last month.

The coronation of His Majesty the king of Burmah came off on the 10th ultimo, with all due eclat and abundance of festivities which were to last many days after the ceremony was performed. It is usual, we believe, on these occasions, to make extensive promotions and changes among the officers of government, but, we have not heard of any such having taken place yet. Among those looked forward to, is the return of the late Woondouck of Rangoon to his former situation, invested with higher rank and greater powers than he held before. The disturbances in and around the capital are said to have been completely put down, and the country apparently once more enjoys internal peace and quiet.

We copy from the *Pinang Gazette* of the 4th ultimo, the following information in regard to the Steamer now being built at this place.

We learn that the Steamer building at Maulmain on account of the Bengal Government, is progressing very rapidly, and that she is expected to be launched in all December, to be afterwards towed to Calcutta for the purpose of their receiving her engines, which are represented to be of four hundred horse power.—She has been, it is said, contracted to be built for 130,000 Rupees, with 40,000 Rupees for copper and copper fastenings, and though this amount may appear large, the highly popular and eminently esteemed builders (Messrs Darwood and Bentley) are likely to become sufferers by the contract. She is represented to be of the same model as the Steamer *Sesostris*, is of 800 tons and likely to float by 6 or 8 inches lighter than that vessel.

Maulmain Chronicle, September 23.

During the week past transports have arrived from Madras bringing the 33d Native Regiment. H. M. 62d is in course of embarkation for Calcutta; but what its immediate destination may be is not precisely known, as a report is abroad, that the difficulties with Nepaul are to be amicably adjusted. But to whatever quarter the services of this corps may be directed, it will be found eminently prepared, by its high state of efficiency and discipline, to sustain the cause in which it may be engaged; and we believe its gallant Commander and Officers will feel some disappointment, if on their arrival in Bengal, they are not permitted to take a share in some of the active military operations which Government has found it necessary to call into exercise.

Whatever may be the intentions of Government towards the Burmese, it does not appear to be its present policy to diminish the numerical force of its arms at this station, nor to allow the Court of Ava to suspect that there is the least relaxation of vigilance or of determination to act with promptness, whenever circumstances shall render forcible measures proper.

The following is a free translation of the order, or proclamation, issued on the promotion of the Woondouk, late Governor of Rangoon, to the rank of Woongyee. It is highly complimentary to that individual:—

"His Majesty, the Lord of the White Elephant, &c. has been graciously pleased to appoint Maha Meng-thla-kyau-teng a Woongyee for the following reason. Both before and after our elevation to the Throne, Maha Meng-thla-kyau-teng served us with zeal, integrity and fidelity. In all affairs entrusted to him, both foreign and domestic, he has displayed great intelligence, and we have selected him from among our noblemen and subjects as the most deserving of the rank of Woongyee. The duties of a Woongyee are to watch over and superintend the Countries under our Rule, both far and near, to the advancement of our glory, to keep ever in mind the promotion of our interests and those of our family, and to administer justice according to the ancient custom of those learned in the Laws."

The new Woongyee is said to have already justified His Majesty's choice by the "Lord Brougham" style, in which he has set to work to clear off the suits pending in the Court over which he presides; and doubtless the appointment will be very popular one, for he was always much esteemed and respected at Rangoon.

The new Governor of Rangoon is not likely, we believe, to be invested with any extraordinary powers. The Martaban Districts will be independent of him, and, it is supposed, will be entrusted to the son of this present Governor.

CALCUTTA.

Englishman, October 15.

MEDICAL AND PHYSICAL SOCIETY.

Proceedings of a Meeting of the Medical and Physical Society of Calcutta, held at the Asiatic Society's Apartments, Oct. 3. 1840.

J. Sawers, Esq., President in the Chair.

Previous to the commencement of the regular business of the evening, the Secretary brought to the notice of the members present the loss which the Society was about to suffer by the retirement from the service of Mr. Sawers, the senior member of the Medical Board.

On this the following resolution proposed by Drs. Stewart and Voss, and cordially assented to by all present, was read—"Resolved that the thanks of the Society are due to Mr. Sawers for the disinterested and enduring zeal he has ever evinced in promoting the advancement of Medical Science through the medium of the Society; and the Medical Society hopes that though retiring from the Hon'ble E. India Company's Service, Mr Sawers will favor the Society with his continued patronage.

After the above had been read, several members by turns expressed their sentiments in favor of the resolution, and requested that Mr. Sawers would, until his departure from the country, honor the Society with his presence and continue as its president.

Mr. Sawers returned thanks for the gratifying resolution which had been passed, and acquiesced in the request made by the several members, while at the same time he stated, that his interest in the welfare of the Society would ever continue.

The following gentlemen proposed at the last meeting, were then elected members of the Society:—

A. Davidson, M D., Surgeon Bengal Service; T. J. Mouat, ditto; W. C. Deane, ditto; J. P. Brougham, ditto. J. R. Colvin, ditto; A. H. Cheek, Esq., Assistant Surgeon Bengal Service.

The following gentlemen were re-elected members of the Society:—

G. Angus, Esq, Surgeon Bengal Service, and J. Hope, Esq., Assistant Surgeon Bengal Service.

Papers read and discussed.

1. Case of flooding after delivery in which the Ergot of Rye was employed, T. Pearson, Esq.

The case is a well-marked one of the benefit resulting from the use of the Ergot, after other remedies such as cold, &c., had failed; a drachm of the Ergot in infusion was divided into 4 doses, one of which was given every 5 minutes. On the administration of the 4th dose, that is 15 minutes after the 1st, the good effects were apparent.

Inattention on the part of the patient produced a return of the illness when the Ergot was again resorted to, with the same satisfactory result.

2 A case of snake bite, which proved fatal on the 5th day, in consequene of the continued oozing of blood from the bitten part which had been excised, and afterwards cauterized. On the second day several purple patches appeared in different parts of the body, particularly the left arm. After death the blood in the heart, and all the large vessels of the abdomen and thorax was found fluid, no coagulum found in any part of the body, communicated by the Medical Board.

3. On a peculiar method of treating Leucorrhœa, communicated by H. H. Goodeve, M. D.

J. Jackson, *Secy. Medical and Physical Society*

Calcutta, Oct 10, 1840.

MADRAS.

United Service Gazett, Sept. 29.

Military Intelligence.—The *Columbo* has been taken up for the conveyance of a portion of H. M. 55th Foot, to Calcutta, and can find accommodation we understand for about 250 men, she will sail, we believe, about the end of the week. The *Medicis*, a French Ship, has also been tendered for the same Service.

Movements on the Hills.—Our Correspondent on the Hills acquaints us that a movement on or rather *from* the Hills is talked of as likely to *come off* about the 10th proximo, in consequence of a somewhat strong hint from the Court of Directors received per last Overland indicating that it is *desirable Government should be at its proper post*, but we hope to give fuller particulars in next number!

Fatal Case of Hydrophobia.—We regret to learn that the family of Major Dods of the 13th Native Infantry have been just thrown into the deepest affliction by the death of their youngest boy six and a half years of age, who was seized with hydrophobia and expired after ten hours intense agony on Thursday last. The poor little sufferer was, it seems, severely bitten in the arm by a dog about three months ago, but the animal not having been considered in a rabid state, no fears were entertained that ill effects would ensue from the accident, until the moment when unhappily the dreadful disease manifested itself so plainly as not to be mistaken.

The Hyderabad Commission.—We learn by the following extract from the *Delhi Gazette* that "the late Nawaub of Kurnoul" was "brother" to His Highness the Nizam, a circumstance which is not noticed in Lodge's latest "Peerage of the Deccan" and which, we think, will rather astonish some of our Hyderabad friends, when they hear of it!—

"The Hyderabad Commission has at length, closed its labours and made its report, which is altogether unfavourable to the Nizam's party, a conspiracy against us having been clearly brought home to his brother, (the late Nuwaub of Kurnoul,) the Ex-Rajah of Satarah and some others and assistance it is alleged was expected from the Punjaub; the whole matter is a monstrous secret, but it has crept out."

Lieutenant Oliver Day Stokes.—Every class of our readers, and whatever their calling, will, we are quite sure, rejoice with us at learning that Sir Charles Metcalf, Bart, G. C. B. has offered Mr. Oliver Day Stokes late Lieutenant in the 4th Native Infantry, a situation under his Excellency's Government of £300 per Annum. All pecuniary considerations apart, this spontaneous act on the part of the Governor of Jamaica, must be highly gratifying to the friends of Mr. Stokes, as clearly indicative of His Excellency's sense of the hardship of that unfortunate gentleman's case, where of we on the 9th October 1838, gave a detailed statement of facts as elicited in evidence on Mr. Stokes' Court Martial. We are inclined however to think that Mr. Stokes may be induced to decline Sir Charles Metcalf's offer, as we know that a considerable *sensation* has been excited in Leadedhall Street by certain admirably written documents, containing authenticated extracts from the *subsequent* trials of Native Officers of the 4th Regiment, which were last year forwarded to England by the Madras Government, and can hardly fail to produce reversion of the decision of the Court of Directors with reference to the above gentleman.

The resolution of the Court of Directors to remove from their Service any Officer who may be reported by the Local Governments to have been guilty of cruelty towards the Natives of India, is highly creditable to its originators, and tho' we fully admit the right of the East India Company summarily to dismiss from their Service any person with whose conduct they have reason to feel dissatisfied, we consider and are firmly impressed with the belief, that the framers of the original resolution above referred to, never thought of extending the principle to the punishment of such Officers as might have been *already tried* and *punished* by competent Tribunals, in the manner viewed by such Tribunals as to all intents and purposes commensurate with their crimes; and are convinced that they intended it solely as a preventive to violence towards the Natives of India, and as a *certain punishment* for such Officers as might be *suspended* by the Local Governments, and *applicable to such cases* only; for, we now repeat what we two years ago asserted, namely, that it is highly improbable the Court of Directors would have deliberately framed a regulation so totally at variance with British law, as inflicting a *second* punishment for *one and the same* identical offence, although they might be led to commit an act of injustice thro' hasty oversight. Firmly do we believe that justice will ultimately triumph in Mr. Stokes' case, and that we shall again have the pleasure of seeing this valuable and excellent young Officer on the effective strength of the Madras Army.

CEYLON.

Herald, October 9.

Shipping, 7th Oct.—Arrived Schooner *Letchimy*, Cruss Pully, from Kurrikal 12th Sept.—Cargo, Rice—Passengers, 19 natives.—5th do—Sailed Schooner *Fancy*, G. Hynes, for Coromandel Coast, Jaffna, and Trincomalie—Passengers, W. Ashton, C. T. Kaye Esqs.

In the Roadstead—Ship *Achilles*, Barques *Agrippana* and *Carribbean*.

The Iron War Steamer *Nemesis*, W. H. Hall, Esq. R N. Commander anchored in the harbour of Galle on Monday the 5th instant. This fine vessel is from England, and last from the Cape of Good hope 7th July—she is expected to sail some time next week, her destination Eastward, but as she is on secret service we cannot of course say where or for what purpose.

The finger of conjecture points to China and doubtless there is every reason to suppose her service will be required there under the orders of Admiral Elliott.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED FOR THE PROPRIETOR

AT THE GAZETTE PRESS, NO. 5, FORBES' STREET,

BY A. WILLARD.